SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Commander G. W. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with the English mails of the 4th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotgrave.
Mr. Lord.
Surgn.-Major Gray.
Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Sandwith.
Mrs. Wright.
Riding Master F. Shearne.
Miss C. Daniell and sister.

FROM VENICE.

Mrs. Wilson and child.
Miss Russell.
Surgn.-Major Hilson.
Mr. and Mrs. Hadenfeldt and infant.
Mr. A. Rehder.
Mr. W. Masters.
Mr. Handley.
Miss Lee.
Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, and child.
Mr. P. J. Saverdens.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. R. Ticsell.
Major and Mrs. Fletcher.
Mrs. Adkins.
Mrs. Wall.
Miss Carmichael.
Miss Macpherson.
Miss Wright.
Major-Genl. Holroyd.
Mr. and Mrs. Porter.
Major and Mrs. Bryant.
Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Mr. D. R. Dady.
Mr. P. M. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. C. D. Limjee.
Miss L. Crockett.
Mr. E. F. Whitney.
Major-Genl. A. Fraser.
Mr. and Mrs. Bell.
Lt. Col. T. H. Broome.
Mr. Nightingale.
Col. and Mrs. Martin.
Mr. R. Smith.
Mr. T. A. Taylor.
Lt. Col. Tillard.
Col. and Mrs. Galloway.
Mr. P. Wagstaff.
Mr. and Mrs. Lasham.
Mr. Giflowski.
Mr. Butterfass.
Mr. D. H. Glade.
Mr. Woodhall.
Mr. F. P. Adam.
Mr. R. Rammens.
Mr. R. White.
Mr. T. Parada.
Mr. A. Harvey.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Birkmyre.
Mr. Stuart.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH OCT. TO 4TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service on Sunday at Balmoral Castle. The Rev. W. Tulloch officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to London on Monday from Paris.

It is stated that the Duchess of Bedford has resigned the office of Mistress of the Robes.

Rumours have been current during the last few days of the impending retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the direction of public affairs, if not from public life, but there has been no authoritative confirmation.

Sir W. Harcourt, M. P., addressed a Liberal gathering at Workington, Cumberland, on Monday. Lord R. Churchill, M. P., spoke at a Conservative meeting at Hull on the same evening.

Mr. Fawcett, M. P., Postmaster-General, addressed his constituents at Hackney on Wednesday, and gave an encouraging account of the success of the postal order and Stock investment systems recently introduced.

The Commercial Treaty negotiations in Paris are temporarily suspended, and Sir C. Dilke and his colleagues are about to return to London.

Lord Ebrington has addressed the electors of Tiverton as a candidate in the Liberal interest.

The municipal elections in England and Wales were held on Tuesday. In most towns the contest took a political character, the balance of gain appearing on the whole to rest with the Conservative candidates.

A Royal Proclamation appeared in Friday's *Gazette* further proroguing Parliament from the 12th of November to the 19th of December.

Mr. Justice Lindley was sworn in on Tuesday as a Lord Justice, and Mr. Ford North, Q.C., was sworn as a Judge of the High Court, before the Lord Chancellor, at his private residence near Petersfield.

The Maharaja of Domraon has been appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P. for Stafford and President of the National Miners' Association, died on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Bradley was on Tuesday formally installed as Dean in Westminster Abbey.

An exhibition of food materials and machinery and utensils used in the preparation of food has been opened at the Agricultural-hall, Islinton.

The assizes at Maidstone were opened on Tuesday. A true bill was returned by the grand jury against Lefroy for the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway. The trial will begin to-day.

A prisoner in Leicester Gaol, awaiting his trial at the assizes for attempted wife murder, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A heavy snowstorm, accompanied by a violent gale, prevailed on Tuesday in the Northern and Midland Counties of England and also in Scotland.

John Whitfield, the driver of the Midland express which was wrecked in the collision at Desford, died on Friday, making the fifth death resulting from that accident.

Sir W. Harcourt, Home Secretary, opened a new industrial school for boys at Cockermouth on Saturday, and made an important speech on the subject of reformatories.

The Mayors and Corporations of Liverpool and Birkenhead on Saturday formally initiated the works on either side the Mersey for the formation of a tunnel between those places.

Professor Robertson Smith, who was recently suspended by the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, was presented on Monday with books to the value of £1,000 as an evidence of sympathy from a number of gentlemen in Edinburgh.

The applications to the Irish Land Court chiefly for the fixing of fair rents already exceed 10,000, and thousands more are expected immediately. It is feared that the machinery of the Court may prove inadequate to the enormous amount of business to be brought before it.

The Sub Commissioners under the Irish Land Act have commenced their sittings and have disposed of several cases in which reductions of rent have been decreed.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., has been released from Kilmainham Gaol on a medical certificate of ill-health.

Arrests continue to be made in Ireland under the Protection Act. The Rev. Mr. M'Hale, Roman Catholic curate, has been arrested and another priest has been suspended by his Bishop for refusing to discontinue his connexion with the Land League.

The hostility of the lower orders of people in Dublin towards the police is manifested by frequent assaults. A constable at Glasnevin was attacked by three men, and sustained injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

Peter Duff was convicted at Dublin on Tuesday of the murder of a police-constable, and was sentenced to death.

A pastoral of Archbishop M'Cabe was read in the chapels of the Dublin diocese on Sunday, strongly condemning the "No rent" policy and the "boycotting" system.

A conflict occurred on Friday at Bellmullet, Mayo, between a mob and a body of police, who were protecting a civil bill-server. The police were attacked with stones and were compelled to charge, and ultmately to fire. Two of the women who were placed in the front of the mob were dangerously wounded.

Many arrests continue to be made daily in Ireland and many more are expected.

Discount rates have all the week been very easy. Consols rose to 99⅜ after the monthly settlement, and closed firm. Home Railway stocks were all dull at the last, but the leading American stocks and most foreign bonds improved.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Maj. F. P. Edis, Ben. M. S.; Capt. A. E. G. Turnour, Mad. Ret.; Gen. W. J. [illegible], C. B., Bo. Inf. Ret.; Sir F. H. Hervey-Bathurst, Bart.; Gen. W. Parlby, Col. 4th Hussars; Admiral E. Heathcote; Vice-Admiral F. H. Shortt; G. Allan, late Ben. U. C. S.; the Hon. A. H. Crofton; the Hon. H. S. Stopford; Dowager Lady Cradock-Hartopp; Dowager Countess of Mount Edgcumbe; Mr. A. Macdonald, M.P.

THE session of the French Chambers was opened in Paris on Friday. In Senate the proceedings were formal and quiet. In the Chamber of Deputies the proposition to elect M. Gambetta as provisional President led to a somewhat stormy scene, M. Louis Blanc, who, with other Radical members, desired to submit a preliminary motion, being ruled out of order. M. Gambetta was ultimately elected by 330 votes out of 364. Saturday M. Louis Blanc disputed the validity of the previous day's proceedings, but M. Gambetta held that they had been perfectly regular. In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber, M. Brisson was elected President.

The unopposed entry of the French troops into Kairwan was announced in the Chambers on Friday. There has been some fighting near Sfax and at Susa, but the Arabs were in each case repulsed with loss. The village of Essef, near Mehdia, has been bombarded by the French, to compel the surrender of some local insurgents.

The result of the German elections is now ascertained to have resulted in the return of a majority opposed to Prince Bismarck's domestic policy, although it is composed of several otherwise divergent fractions. About 100 second ballots will be required before the House is definitely formed.

The King and Queen of Italy have been received with great honour by the Emperor and the people of Vienna. Their Majesties returned on Monday to Italy.

The arrival of Mr. Errington, M. P., in Rome is accepted as confirmation of the rumour that negotiations were pending between the British Government and the Pope for a direct representation of the former at the Vatican.

The editor of the French newspaper *l'Egypte* published at Alexandria, has been advised by the French Consul to leave the country on account of the angry feeling among the natives caused by certain articles.

The elections to the National Council in Switzerland have resulted in great gains for the Radical party.

The Marquis of Lorne is to leave Canada for England to-day, and is expected to be absent about three months.

Contemporaneously with the ratification of the Convention, the Transvaal Volksraad issued a circular expressing dissatisfaction with its terms, and stating that it had only been accepted by them in order to avoid further bloodshed. The Volksraad desired the Government to communicate this circular to all friendly Powers.

In New Zealand the Wellington authorities have strengthened the military force on the West Coast by enrolling Volunteers, and it is hoped that the disaffected chief Te Whiti will be prevented from any outbreak.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major A. G. Hutchins, M. Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major J. Waterhouse, B. S. C., 2 weeks.
Capt. G. M. Bellasis, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howes, R.M. Eng. 3 mo.
Surg. T. C. H. Spencer, M., 6 mo.
Apothecary W. Church, Bo., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col. W. Playfair, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ridgeway, B. Inf.
Major D. Adamson, B.S.C.
Major J. Waterhouse, B.SC.
Capt. H. A. Abbott, B.S.C.
Lieut. M. R. Martin, B.S.C.
Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R. B. Eng.
Col. A. C. Hay, M.S.C
Cond. J. Chatham, M.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN M. GAMBETTA AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

IT may be interesting to mention the circumstances of the meeting of the Prince of Wales and M. Gambetta on Sunday. It was not as reported a breakfast, but a lunch, for the time was half-past 1, or after church, that the party, six in number, assembled. They consisted of the Prince, M. Gambetta, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Francis Knollys (the Prince's Secretary), Mr. Austin Lee, and Colonel Clarke. This, it will be remembered, is not the first time the Prince and M. Gambetta had met, for a few years ago the latter breakfasted with the Prince at the Hotel Bristol, but a kind of coolness had since arisen, owing to the Prince's attentions to the Bonaparte family and to the unmistakable tone consequently assumed by the Gambettist organs. The Prince seemed desirous of dispelling this coolness, and expressed a desire while in Paris of meeting M. Gambetta. Although the Prince holds aloof from politics his knowledge of Anglo-French relations easily accounts for such a visit on the eve of M. Gambetta's accession to the Premiership. Unfortunately, M. Gambetta was in the provinces and was not to return till last Thursday, the day before the opening of the Session. No arrangement could, therefore, be made till Friday morning, but at the moment when Sir C. Dilke called on him to settle a meeting M. Gambetta was neither President of the old Chamber, whose term had just expired, nor President of the new one, which had not yet assembled. He was a simple Deputy and nothing more. The invitation, however, could not be delayed, for the Prince had engaged for a day's sport with the Duc d'Aumale on Saturday and was to start for England on Sunday evening. There were, therefore, only 48 hours available, seeing that the latest date for an invitation was Sunday afternoon. It thus happened that when Sir Charles Dilke spoke to him of the invitation, M. Gambetta was a simple Deputy, whom the Prince could not invite without rousing the susceptibilities of the members of the French Government, who would have understood the President of the Chamber being invited without them, but not that the honour should have been shown to a simple Deputy without their sharing in it. It was, I believe, in consequence of these considerations that Sir Charles Dilke, with the Prince's authority, had the honour of receiving at his table the two guests whose meeting was due to his intervention. The Moulin Rouge, a restaurant in the Avenue Dantin, which is rather old-fashioned and even neglected, and, therefore, sheltered from vulgar curiosity, was chosen as the rendezvous for the lunch. According to the reports of his friends, M. Gambetta was much pleased with the cordiality with which the Prince at once broke the ice. The repast lasted long time, for they only broke up at 4 o'clock, after a conversation of two hours and a half. Next morning a Legitimist paper, the *Clairon*, recorded the meeting, professing even to give portions of the conversation. Some one immediately went in ques. of M. Gambetta and, after several attempts, found him, when he confirmed the fact of the lunch having taken place. "But is it true that you laid down to M. Grévy as a condition of accepting the Premiership that he should not be present at the deliberations of the Cabinet ?" "I could not have said such a thing," replied M Gambetta, "for at present I have laid down no condition, and the Ferry Cabinet being still in existence, there can have been no idea of condition."

What, however, is really interesting and clears up a much-disputed question is that, the Prince having asked M. Gambetta whether he had seen Prince Bismarck, M. Gambetta burst out laughing, and affirmed not only hat he had not seen him, but that this last was the third time he had been *incognito* in Germany, while suppos to be at Ville d'Avray; that neither this time nor the previous ones had the idea occurred to him of trying to see Prince Bismarck though certain of being well-received by him. M. Gambetta added :—

"Moreover, if I had liked I might have told the Prince of Wales that I had followed the coasts from Polland to the frontiers of Russia, that I had examined at my ease the detached forts and the fortifications of the Russian frontier, that I had been able toform an idea of the general system governing the defence of these frontiers, and that all the time I was undisturbed in my observations."

It does not appear that the question of the Treaty of Commerce was mentioned, notwithstanding Sir C. Dilke's presence. The Prince seems to have thought that this question would have drawn him out of the generalities within which he wished to confine himself, and that it was rather M. Gambetta than he who should have expressed how desirable was a good understanding between the two countries on all questions in suspense. In fing the the Prince of Wales has acted in the matter with great tact, and M. Gambetta seems to have struck all present by his irreproachable demeanour and intelligence.—*Times' Correspondent.*

M. GAMBETTA AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

A PRIVATE letter which reached Paris to-day, written by a man at Berlin in a position to be well informed, and whose reflections may be regarded as those of the ruling party in Germany, settles the question of the supposed interview, and corroborates what M. Gambetta himself said when lunching with the Prince of Wales. It reads thus :—

"As to M. Gambetta's visit, I have it from Prince Bismarck himself that he has not seen him, and that this depended on M. Gambetta, the Prince being quite ready to give him a good reception. I even think that in his heart the Prince must have been surprised at his non-appearance, for M. Gambetta made a tour which took him pretty near Varzin. Perhaps, as is joculary said here, he wished on the eve of taking office to study the ways and means of hereafter returning the Prince Bismarck's visit to Versailles, and of singing the treaty of revenge at Varzin. To be serious, however, there can be no surprise at our semi-official papers not contradicting the reported visit, for a contradiction on our part would have at least seemed discourteous. A man reported to have paid a visit is at liberty to say he has not, for the denial can ruffle nobody, but a contradiction from the alleged host is like a refusal to accept the visit, and this attitude we could not take up, because the Prince would now have seen no objection to meet the future French Premier. The idea of revenge, indeed, is doubtless at the bottom of M. Gambetta's, as of every French heart, and we have no right to blame or be astonished at it. We also cherished for generations resentment for our defeats, with a desire to efface them and to effect our national unity. We cannot, therefore, condemn in others what we justify in ourselves, and the theory of universal brotherhood is professed by such sanguinary people that even war seems less cruel than the pacification they dream of. We are under no illusion, but are quite aware, not only that France at bottom hopes for revenge, but that she regards M. Gambetta as personifying it, and that is the secret of a popularity unimpaired by attacks of foes, national fickleness, or his own blunders. He is himself so conscious of this that he has never said or done anything at all implying the abandonment of revenge, but has taken every opportunity, sometimes even hazardous opportunities, of more or less explicitly affirming his resolution to enjoy his revenge. But, despite our perfect consciousness of the real feelings of France and her great tribune, it is quite natural that the Chancellor should have now seen no objection to receiving M. Gambetta, to freely discusssing with him political contingencies, and to consolidating the already tolerable and even almost friendly relations of the two countries, because, from our standpoint, either with or without M. Gambetta, have we for a long time to stand in fear of France. Nay, I go further. M. Gambetta would certainly not venture by one syllable to weaken his reputation of personifying the revenge; but still less would he let it be thought that he contemplated it at an early date, for the French nation feels that it is not in a position to realize it. We are watching attentively here the tendency which is developing in France, and the symptoms which are manifested. Well, her courage, patriotism, and just pride have remained unaltered, but what is called in France and elsewhere the military spirit has greatly diminished since the war. We know very well it would be re-awakened to an intense degree by any insult or aggression; but, apart from these two improbable contingencies, it has abated considerably, and neither lust for conquest nor the prospect of an immediate revenge would suffice to revive it. This is due to many things, but more especially to the new military law, the principle of which France has borrowed from us without keeping in mind the difference in the organization, tendencies, and social conditions of the two nations. In the first place, we have large families. When there are four or five able-bodied men in a family they belong to different levies; they do not serve at the same time. One always remains at home, and more always return than are killed. In France families are small. Those that have only one son are in a large majority. Two sons are a rarity, and more than two are very exceptional. If a war broke out, or only threatened to break out, as things at present stand, everybody would be alarmed. Most families would be in danger of remaining without an heir or losing their only son; and the difference is vast in this respect between the French and the Germans. Moreover, during the last ten years comfortable circumstances have became general throughout France. It is no longer only once a week that the peasant has the *poule au pot*. Meat is eaten nearly every day; wine abounds; the bread is white, and the potato is becoming an accessory. Now, we have millions of men who live on nothing but potatoes and alcohol. For them a war, especially with France, means better and more atractive food, and that coveted beverage, wine. With such a prospect before him a man goes to war with alacrity, whereas in France the man who lives worst at home is better off there than in the army. We have no dynastic rivalries. We are not obliged to remove the men from their own localities when we mobilize, so as to take them out of their political centre. The man called out goes with his friends and relatives from the neighbouring villages, and is not severed from his native associations. Nor do we fear to owe victory to any one body, whereas in France there are men who would fight with a heavy heart because feeling that it was with their blood that the Republic was carrying off victories which would consolidate it. Lastly, the war in Tunis has shown with how much distrust the Government set in motion the great military machine imitated from us. If we had had such a war we should not have hesitated for a moment to mobilize in whichever way it would have been most expeditious, convenient, or economical, without considering anything else. Our soldiers would have marched off, and all our officers would have marched off, and all our officers of the Guards would have begged to go at their head. It is said here that not one officer of the garrison of Fontainebleau, Melun, St. Germain, Versailles, Rambouillet, and the Department of the Seine asked to be sent to Tunis. These symptoms are not to be ignored. We are glad of them, for they reassure us as to a peaceful future, and it is for all these reasons that the Prince might have received M. Gambetta without any anxiety. I know there are people who assert that M. Gambetta will carry on a Republican propaganda which will act on the Socialists throughout Europe; but on this point also we are in no alarm since the Charonne meeting. As to the foreign policy of France, so long as we are allied with Austria we have nought to fear. As regards our home politics, the Prince feels very keenly the rebuff he has just met with. But he will act neither with obstinacy nor with sulkiness, and will bend patiently to the indications furnished by the late elections. Perhaps internal necessities will make him change his policy in one foreign direction, but you may be sure he will show much patience and coolness and will not try an open fight. Time will show whether he or his adversaries are mistaken, but he will not justify the opinion of those who assert that he cannot stand any contradiction or vexation from within or without.—*Times.*

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

RELEASE OF MR. SEXTON.

MR. SEXTON, M.P., was released from Kilmainham gaol on Tuesday, on the ground of ill-health. He was given to understand by the authorities that he is to go to France. It is said, however, that he will contribute leading articles to the *United Ireland*, the organ of the Land League.

MORE ARRESTS.

On Sunday, at midday, Daniel Leonard, jun., farmer; Dennis O'Connor, jun., farmer; James M'Carthy, cooper; and Daniel O'Connell, tailor, were arrested.

Mr. Cantwell, secretary of the Athy Land League, and Mr. Hoare, secretary of the Castledermott Land League, were arrested on Monday under the Coercion Act.

Messrs. Andrew and Patrick Gallagher, now Land League secretaries, who had been in prison at Mary-borough for the last fortnight, charged with being implicated in the shooting of six men in the county, were on Monday discharged for want of evidence, but were immediately re-arrested under the Coercion Act.

Mr. Gilhooly, secretary of the Bantry Land League, was arrested on Tuesday evening.

CONTINUED AGITATION.

The Waterford corporation on Tuesday resolved, amid great cheering, by a majority of 23 votes to four, that the freedom of the city be conferred on Mr. John Dillon, M. P., for services and sacrifices made in the cause of the Irish nation.

Mr. Parnell was on Tuesday unanimously elected chairman of the Cork Chamber of Commerce, the doors of which were locked against him during his candidature for the representation of the city.

At Glengariff petty sessions, on Tuesday, a labouring man named Sullivan was charged with having recently placed pins and needles in potatoes with which he was feeding the cattle of a Boycotted farmer.

The authorities have forwarded instructions to the resident magistrates and police inspectors of the city and county of Cork, calling on them to keep vigilant watch to their respective districts, in view of an apprehended popular outbreak, of which it appears they have had some private information.

Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, delivered a sermon on Tuesday to a crowded assembly in Tuam cathedral. He condemned, in unsparing language, the new doctrine of "No rent" as being contrary to every principle of religion and every dictate of morality. He looked upon those who followed that pernicious practice as being guilty of a breach of that law of God which said, "Thou shall not steal."

At the meeting of the Dublin Town Council on Monday letters were read from several of its members resigning their seats in the body, on account of the voting upon Mr. Gray's motion at the previous meeting to confer the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, when that proposition was rejected. Votes were passed requesting those members to reconsider their decision. A stormy discussion took place, and several disorderly scenes occurred. The Lord Mayor repeatedly called the house to order.

On Tuesday morning, at the head offices of the National Bank, College-green, Dublin, was received a large brown paper parcel, bearing the London post mark, and containg the half-notes and post bills stolen with the cash box from the General post-office some days ago. A second parcel was returned on Wednesday.

An inquest was opened on Monday at Bellmullet on the body of Ellen M'Donogh, aged 23 years, who was killed in the recent affray between the constabulary and people. A strong force of police attended, and an excited crowd collected outside the house in which the body lay. The medical evidence was to the effect that her death was caused by a sword thrust in the stomach. The very Rev. H. Hewson, P.P., and other Roman Catholic clergymen applied for an adjournment of the inquest, in order that the persons who were in gaol might be examined as well as the police who were present on the occasion, and to obtain professional assistance for the people. The very rev. gentleman complained that people who had been wounded had been sent to gaol. The coroner adjourned the inquest to Monday next.

Two meetings of the Land League announced from Cadamstown and Clonomacnoise, King's County, were suppressed by the authorities on Monday. At the latter place over 200 soldiers and police assembled, but there was no attempt at either place to hold a meeting. When returning from Clonmacnoise it was found that a stone wall over three feet high had been built across the road. Some stones were thrown at the police by a few women, but no serious disturbance resulted.

Some time ago the National school at Millstreet, county Cork, was Boycotted, owing to the teacher having given evidence against two men for Boycotting. A young man of the town thereupon started what was known as the Land League school to which all the children of the neighbourhood were transferred. On Monday a force of police dispersed the scholars and took pessession of the room, threatening the landlord and teacher with arrest.

At a meeting of the guardians of the Limerick union on Wednesday, the wife of a suspect named Lalor, at present confined in Limerick prison, applied for relief. The applicant was totally depending on her husband, and had five children. She was granted 5s. a week.

On Tuesday and Wednesday not less than from 400 to 480 of Lord Waterford's tenants attended at the agent's office in Waterford and paid their full rents.

A murder is reported from county Waterford. A young man named M'Grath, who had lately returned from America, stabbed a servant man in the employment of his father, a well-to-do farmer at Bonmahon, some distance from Waterford city. The motive for the crime is not known. M'Grath has not yet been arrested.

One hundred and thirty of Count de Boisse's tenantry at Cool Meen and Cranny, headed by the parish priest, marched to Kildysart on Wednesday to interview the landlord's agent. They told him that no rent would be paid while Gladstone and Forster continue to misgovern Ireland. This is the only real strike against rent in this locality since the incarceration of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon.

PASTORAL BY ARCHBISHOP M'CABE.

A pastoral by Archbishop M'Cabe, strongly, announcing the "No-rent" manifesto, was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches in the diocese of Dublin. If the advice to pay no rent is not Communism, the Archbishop says Communism remains to be defined; and he calls upon the people, when they have the power, to pay their just debts, which certainly include just rents. The people are exhorted to use the Land Act, to keep aloof from secret societies, and to set their faces against the tyranny of social ex-communication which has been inflicted by irresponsible and very often vindictive agents. When the pastoral was being read in several Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin a number of men walked out in a body.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Ladies' Land League was held on Wednesday, at their offices, 39, Upper Sackville-street, Miss Moloney, Mountjoy-square, presiding. Miss Anna Parnell said they had met that day in consequence of the visit of Miss Helen Taylor, of London, who was about to return to England. The work of organising aid for the families of the suspects had become so heavy, that it would require a special league to carry it on, and she therefore moved that such a league be now formed. The league had sent a special messenger to inquire into the affray at Belmullet, and it appeared that most of the wounds inflicted had been received by the people in the back when the crowd was running away. As evidence of the brutality of the police she mentioned that a blind boy was pulled out of bed and was being taken off to the station, under the belief that he was shamming, when he truth of his condition was made known. There was a miraculous escape from death by another boy, who received two sword thrusts. The messenger distinctly declared that he had inquired into the circumstances of the affray, and had come to the conclusion that the police were the aggressors and the people blameless. Miss Helen Taylor said she had been asked to speak, and she did so with great difficulty. Every Englishman and Englishwoman who had the smallest respect for constitutional liberty, was morally bound to give the strongest protest against the iniquities which were now disgracing England in Ireland. She almost felt as if to those who were born in Ireland the name of Englishman must be a great ground for hatred and contempt, but she could assure them there were thousands of people in England, and there would be before long millions, who would make their voices heard unanswerably in protesting against these iniquities. She hoped punishment would soon fall on those who were oppressing Ireland. She did not then speak of political oppression, but the state of things in which young girls, old women and blind boys were put to death by the bayonet thrusts of the police without excuse, while the perpetrators escaped practically without punishment. It was not in the power of England to put an individual into prison for denouncing Mr. Gladstone as a wicked, unscrupulous, cruel man. The resolution was adopted, and officers and committee appointed.

THE LAND COURT.

The first sitting of the Sub-commission under the Land Act was held on Monday in Castleblayney, the presiding Commissioners being Mr. A. R. Kane, B. L., Colonel Bayley, and Mr. Richard Garland. The Registrar having read the delegation order, Mr. Commissioner Kane, who presided, briefly explained the duties which the Sub-commissioners meant to discharge, and test cases were called. There were but eight cases ready for trial, and the first seven were some of the celebrated Land League test cases. Mr. M'Gough, the Land League solicitor, did not appear, nor did the tenants, and Mr. Simpson, solicitor, Armagh, for the landlord applied for a dismissal, with costs. Mr. Ross, solicitor, said he applied to have his name inserted in the record in lieu of Mr. M'Geough, and the cases were ordered to stand over. The first case in which evidence was given was that of Patrick McAtavey, Monaghan, against his landlord, Henry Cooke Bond, Hampstead, London, to fix a judicial rent. Evidence at considerable length was given to show that the grandfather and the uncle of the tenant, as well as the tenant himself, had considerably improved the holding, which was one of 10 and a half acres, held at a rent of 8*l.* 16*s.* The poor-law valuation was 6*l.*, and a valuator who recently valued the farm swore that 6*l.* was about the value of it. The Commisioners on Tuesday reduced the rent to 6*l.* 6*s.*, the landlord to pay half the county cess, the tenant having paid the whole of this cess heretofore. This makes an additional reduction of 5*s.* a year. As soon as the decision was known the local band passed the court-house, playing jubilantly.

The *Irish Times* says that the first Fair Rent decision by the Sub-commission at Castleblaney shows the Land Act will work out substantial reductions of rent, and the farmers are likely to be now excited by this expectation and troop into the court, which has already over 11,000 applications for a judicial declaration of rent upon its files. The *Freeman's Journal* expresses satisfaction with the Castleblaney judgment.

The first Sub-commission under the Laad Act sat on Monday in Belfast for the counties of Antrim and Down, the Sub-commissioners being Mr. Green, Mr. Ross, and Professor Baldwin. The court was crowded through the day, among those present being prominent anticipators in the Land League agitation, as well as leading Liberals, all of whom evinced great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Hans M'Mordie, who appeared on behalf of 2,000 tenants, addressed the court at length, saying that the farmers of Ulster were unanimous in regarding the Land Act as the greatest remedial measure that had ever passed the British Legislature, and trusting that the decisions of the sub-commisioners would inspire them with confidence as to its practical value. There was only one case tried, in which the rent per acre was valued by witnesses for the tenant at 12*s.*, the present charge being 1*l.*

AN IRISH MURDER—SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Peter Duff, a butcher's assistant, was indicted in Dublin, on Monday, for the murder of Constable Daly, who died from the effects of a wound inflicted with a butcher's knife in the back of his head while he was stooping over a prisoner, whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct in Moore-street. Prisoner was identified as having struck the fatal blow. The case occupied two days, and the medical evidence was conflicting.—For the defence, a doctor (who, at the coroner's inquest, had expressed the contrary opinion) said the fatal wound was produced not by a cutting instrument, but by a brick or stone, in support of which small grit that adhered to the edge of the divided skull was exhibited. A contrary view was upheld by a surgeon of at the least equal reputation, and the jury believed him; but they somewhat marred the moral effect of their verdict by a rider appended to it, in which they stated that they were not positively certain that the prisoner struck the fatal blow, but committed him because, as Baron Dowse had instructed them in his charge, he was one of a riotous mob at whose hands the deceased lost his life, and was, therefore, as guilty as the person who actually caused the death-wound.—The prisoner said he was drunk at the time but that he never used the dreadful weapon with which the deed was committed; for, he said, if he had done so, Daly's skull, instead of being simply fractured, would have been cloven in twain.—Baron Dowse pronounced sentence of death, which the prisoner heard without visible emotion.—The trial of the other persons (the Whites) for aiding and abetting in the murder was postponed to next commission. The execution of the sentence on Duff has been fixed for December 1.

SURRENDER OF KAIRWAN.

TUNIS, Oct. 28.

YOUR correspondent with General Etienne's column telegraphs from Kairwan under date October 26 :—

"Kairwan surrendered to-day without a blow being struck. When we were within two miles of the town Colonel Moulin, escorted by some cavalry and his Staff, galloped on, and in a few minutes came within easy firing distance. Flanking parties of Cavalry were sent out on each side of the town and I went on with one of them. We rode right up to the walls, and immediately after the inhabitants hoisted the white flag on the tower of the Great Mosque. The Staff then advanced to within speaking distance of the walls, and in a few minutes we were met by the Governor and his Staff. The former declared that he voluntarily surrendered the town. The order to advance was then given. Just one hour after the advance guard had reached the walls, the troops began to defile into the city. Each battalion was headed by its trumpeter playing a fanfare. All the column passed through the town and then came out by a gate on the opposite side. We are now encamped under the walls. The 48th Regiment only is stationed in the citadel. The soldiers have been strictly forbidden to enter the town. This has caused much disappointment and a good deal of openly-expressed grumbling.

The men are very fatigued and the weather has been exceedingly hot and the dust almost insupportable. All the country round Kairwan is a dried-up marsh. The Zaghouan column is reported to be within as few miles march of us, but the Bebessa column will not arrive for two days at least. The natives look sullen and dejected, and I have never seen one smile since we have been here. The French have confirmed the Tunisian Colonel Marabett in his appointment as Governor of Kairwan. The insurgents occupy the mountains near the city. They have not been subdued, and every one even here is laughing at the whole business. The arrangements of General Etienne and Colonel Moulin are excellent, and our supply of water is amply sufficient."

Your Correspondent at Mehdia telegraphs under date 15th instant:—"The village of Essef, near this place, was bombarded by a French gunboat on the 23rd of October. About 30 shots were fired. The chief insurgent's house was destroyed. Essel surrendered next day, but will be bombarded again unless the insurgents are given up."

Your Correspondent at Susa telegraphs under date October 26th:—"The fighting on the 24th with Colonel Lanne's column seems to have been very severe. The cavalry engaged the Arabs at close quarters. The French loss was four. Over 360 Arabs were killed. The railway is laid to Oued Lia."—*Times*.

A COMMON TIME AND FIRST MERIDIAN.

THE question of the adoption of a first meridian that will be common to all nations is one that has occupied the attention of geographers and astronomers for some time. Various proposals have been made on the subject, one of the most generally approved being that which would make the common meridian pass down the Pacific Ocean from Behring's Straits. The point was very thoroughly discussed at the recent International Geographical Congress in a paper by Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., the delegate from Canada and the United States. Mr. Fleming pointed out many of the inconveniences of the existing multiple system to travellers leading in a board continent like that of America often to serious loss of time and hindrance to business. In the United States there is no uniform railway time system, as, indeed, there could hardly be; though if some universal method were adopted of grading the changes according to longitude it would be a great convenience. The system proposed by Mr. Fleming is intended to obviate these and other objections to the present system of each country having its own meridian. His proposal has been approved in many quarters both in United States and Canada. It may be summarized thus:—1. To establish the standard time which may be common to all people throughout the world for all common as well as scientific purposes, this standard time to be known as cosmopolitan time. 2. One particular meridian to be selected as a time-zero and first meridian, the time to be properly determined by the son's meridian passage. 3. Twenty-four secondary or standard hour meridians to be established, 15 degrees or one hour distant from each other. 4. The standard hour meridians to regulate time in all places of the earth's surface. 5. The 24 standard meridians to be directed by the letters of the English alphabet, omitting J and V, from east to west, the zero meridian being lettered Z. 6. The hour of the day at any place on the earth's surface to be regulated by some one of the standard meridians, generally by the standard nearest such place in longitude. 7. The interval of time between two consecutive passages of the sun over the prime meridian to be called the cosmopolitan day. 8 Local days to commence 12 hours before and end 12 hours after the sun's passage over each of the standard meridians, the local days to be designated by the letters of the 24 meridians which determine them. 9. The hours of the cosmopolitan day to be known by the letters of the alphabet in their order from A to Z (omitting J and V) corresponding with 24 meridians. When the sun passes meridians G or N it will be G or N time of the cosmopolitan day. 12. Either the present division of the day into two series of 12 hours each to be abolished and one series of 24 be adopted, or the afternoon hours to be designated by letters. 13. The time determined directly from the prime meridian to be cosmopolitan time, and local time to be known by the particular standard meridian to which it is referred, as that from meridian B would be B standard time. 14. Each town of importance to have a public time signal station electrically connected with a central observatory for the purpose of receiving and disseminating standard time with precision. 15. All railway and local public clocks to be connected electrically from the public time signal stations. This looks rather complicated, no doubt, but it could scarcely be more complicated and embarrassing that the present multifarious system of standards to those who have to deal much with time and longitude calculations. The subject is certainly one of cosmopolitan importance, and the congress did right in recommending the appointment of an international commission to discuss the subject, for unless all countries adhere to one system, whatever it is, there would be little advantage in any change.—*Times*, Nov. 4.

THE TRANSVAAL VOLKSRAAD AND THE CONVENTION.

The full text of the resolution of the Transvaal Volksraad ratifying the Convention is stated to be a long document, occupying a column of newspaper type. After a brief history of the negotiations, and expressing agreement with the Triumvirate as to the unsatisfactory nature of the Convention, the resolution proceeds:—The Volksraad therefore commissioned the Government to communicate their objections to the English Government. The Volksraad desired these alterations. Instead of the direction of foreign relations, and the supervision thereof, there should be no interference with the legislature of the country by the resident representative of the suzerain without more territory being taken. The territory to be taken east and west to be compensated for by England. Whichever country takes the lands to be at liberty to dispose of them according to its discretion. The debts of the country only to be paid by us if they are lawfully proved to exist, and were lawfully necessary expenditure for the country. Compensation to be paid for damages wrongfully sustained, but not for losses justified by the necssities of the war. To these points we desire the answer of the English Government.

The resolution further says:—The Volksraad see that it is forced by the same motives to ratify which compelled the Triumvirate to sing. These motives it dares to publish without any reservation to the whole world. They may be stated in two words; Fear of renewed bloodshed between races who are called to bear with each other, fear of renewed division between the two chicf representatives of the white race in South Africa which uudermines the common welfare of the states and colonies there.

The Volksraad, in conclusion, states that it desires to fulfil the wish of the English Government and give the Convention a practical trial.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FUTURE.

"In the few but vigorous sentences which he uttered at Carlisle," the *Daily News* says, "Sir William Harcourt made a brief and contemptuous reference to the absurd rumours which have been industriously propagate and pertinaciously reiterated on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's retirement from public life. A secret which the Prime Minister has carefully concealed from his colleagues he is not likely to have confided to those who have the impertinence to dictate to him both the time and the manner of his withdrawal from office and from Parliament. When we are authoritatively informed that Mr. Gladstone is first to hand the Exchequer over to Mr. Childers, and then to assign, in defiance of an absolute prerogative, the reversion of his more dignified post to Lord Granville, but that in no circumstances will he permitted to sit in the House of Commons as a private member, we feel impelled to search for the most polite and circumlocutory form of words in which the more enterprising critics among the Opposition may be requested to mind their own business. With the return of the Prime Minister to town next week the series of Cabinet Councils for the arrangement of future business will begin. Sir William Harcourt, who went to Hawarden yesterday, will be able, as he said, to inform Mr. Gladstone that the enthusiasm of Liberals in the North for himself and his Government is still unabated. But in order that confidence in the Ministry may be preserved it is necessary that Ministerial promises should be fulfilled. We have done our duty by Ireland, though it is true that we have done no more, and though it may be the fact that we have won no gratitude from the Irish people. The other portions of the United Kingdom have now to be considered, and before the work of the Legislature can be properly done the Parliamentary machinery mut be made fit to do it. It has been already made abundantly evident that the Opposition will offer a strenuous resistance to any practical proposals for facilitating the progress of legislation. Their reasons are simple, and are frankly avowed. Liberal measures they say are almost sure to be bad, and therefore the fewer that are passed the better. If all could be successfully obstructed, that would be the paradise of Sir Stafford Northcote and his heterogeneous mass of leaders. When a Tory Government is once more in office it will be time to prepare the way for business, especially as there will be no particular business to do. It is always an adventage when an adversary shows his hand, and Mr. Gladstone has that advantage in the present case. The reforms in parliamentary procedure which he is expected to propose have been denounced beforehand, not of course on their merits, which are unknown, but because they will cripple factious obstruction. This is an issue which the country will fully appreciate, and it will not be deceived by cant about the 'freedom of debate.' The worst enemies of that acknowledged ideal are those who cling to obsolete forms, and who cherish the right of every member of the House of Commons to impede the progress of public business."

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER.

MORE than an hour before the Lord Chief Justice took his seat in the Crown Court at Maidstone this morning (November 6) for the purpose of presiding at the trial of Percy Lefroy Mapleton on the charge of having murdered Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway on the 27th of June last, a miscellaneous audience thronged every part of the building unoccupied by the officials and members of the bar. The dock, to which disproportionate space is allotted when the limited dimensions of the court are considered, occupies a deep hollow in the centre, midway between the counsel and the large body of spectators behind. It is fenced in with high-spiked railings, and, by means of a subterranean passage, is in communication with the county gaol hard by. Right and left the prisoner is flanked by the jury and a portion of the reporters, the majority of whom occupy seats high over the heads of all other persons. In the grand jury gallery, in a line with the bench, seats were reserved for the local magnates and others, and several ladies occupied these places. Lord Coleridge took his seat on the bench two minutes after ten o'clock, a buzz of nervous excitement marking his entrance. Bowing to the bar, not numerously represented, his lordship took his seat, Major Best, the High Sheriff of Kent, the uniform of a Deputy-Lieutenant, taking up a position close by. The Clerk of the Assize having held a hasty consultation with the judge, Percy Lefroy Mapleton, otherwise Arthur Lefroy, was called for, and in response the prisoner, conducted by two gaolers, slowly emerged to view from the gloomy passage leading to the dock. Lord Coleridge was one of the first to note his appearing, and, amid solemn silence, the prisoner, nervous but self-possessed, bowed respectfully to the bench. He was neatly dressed in a black frock coat, and altogether bore himself as a person of good breeding. His face is of a more intellectual cast than persons only acquainted with photographs of him could have been prepared for. In reply to the usual question if he was guilty or not guilty of the crime with which he was charged, he replied in tones subdued and indistinct, "I am not guilty." When he was informed that he could challenge the persons about to be sworn on the petty jury, who would have to decide between him and her Sovereign lady the Queen, Lefroy exhibited no interest in the empanelling of the jury, which only occupied a few minutes. The youngest juror is of middle age, and, judging from appearances, all of them are men of more than average intelligence. At 10 minutes past ten o'clock, the Attorney-General rose to open the case for the Crown, and then the prisoner folding his arms across his breast sat down in a cushioned chair immediately towards the front of the dock, and thereafter maintained a stolidity and indifference of manner in marked contrast with the nervous interest visible in every other face in the court. Sir H. James, evidently impressed with a grave sense of the responsibility devolving upon him, was hardly audible in his opening sentences, but as he proceeded it became easy enough to follow up the plain unvarnished narrative, never unduly emphasised as against the accused, in which he laid before the court and the jury the revolting murder of Mr. Gold. The Attorney-General had no more attentive or undemonstrative listener than Lefroy himself, who, with gaze steadily fixed on the back of the speaker, heard unmoved the harrowing details of the final struggle which must have taken place in Merstham tunnel when Mr. Gold was overpowered and lost his life. The "opening," contrary to general expectation, only lasted an hour, and was distinguished by remarkable clearness, and for the extreme fairness with which the prisoner was dealt by the learned gentleman.

The Court was crowded to excess, and considerable excitement pervaded the whole town. The prisoner was placed in the dock at five minutes past ten, immediately after Lord Coleridge had taken his seat, and in reply to the Clerk of Arraigns, pleaded not guilty. No exception was taken to the names of the jury, and the prisoner was accommodated with a seat, bowing to the court when he took it. The Attorney-General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. T. Fulton, and Mr. Kisch defended the prisoner.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, expressed a hope that the jury would dismiss from their minds any of the excitement or that prejudice which the murder of Mr. Gold at the time created, and confine themselves strictly to the case which he should have to lay before them against the prisoner. Mr. Gold, he might inform them, was in the habit of travelling to London from his residence at Preston Park, near Brighton, every Monday, and returning by a particular train. He travelled to London on the morning of the murder and visited a shop in Walworth, where he was in the habit of calling to receive money. He received about £38 on the day in question, and banked about the same amount at his bank in Whitechapel. He then returned to London-bridge station to catch the express train, and was seen to take his seat in a first-class smoking compartment of a composite carriage. Only three first-class tickets were issued by that train, and they would all be spoken to as having been returned in the usual way. It would seem that whilst passing Horley a woman named Brown and her daughter saw a struggle going on in the train, and that had probably been proceeding all the way from Merstham tunnel a distance of some eight miles, for on entering the tunnel Mr. Gibson, a chemist, of Brighton, heard the report of firearms in the next compartment to that in which he was sitting, and in the carriage Mr. Gold travelled, mistaking them at the time for fog signals. Mr. Gold was never again seen alive. The train proceeded without stopping, and with only a brief slackening of speed to Preston, where the prisoner was found smeared with blood. He first complained that he had been assaulted. He said he was in a first-class compartment with two other persons, the elder of whom he said attacked him. Then they had the fact that Mr. Gold carried a gold watch, and that it was not found upon the body, but a gold watch was discovered in the prisoner's shoes, and return to him at Brighton, because it was thought that he had been the injured person. The story of his visit to Brighton might easily be told. He was treated through as an injured man, and by that means was enabled to reach his own home at Wallington, from whence he immediately disappeared; but then the body of Mr. Gold had been found in Balcombe tunnel, and some articles of his property were found at different points along the line for some miles nearer Brighton, and there was also found a collar near the railway, and other articles, which he believed he should show were the prisoner's. The collar was covered with blood, and these facts showed really that a murder had been committed by some one, and that the murderer had been disposing as far as he possibly could of all traces of a struggle. Well, Mr. Gold had undoubtedly been shot, for a pistol bullet had been discovered in the murdered man's body, and he should be able to show that upon the day of the murder the prisoner had possessed himself a pistol at a pawnbroker's in the Borough with whom he was in the habit of pledging goods. He had pledged many articles from time to time in the name of Lee, varying the Christian name and the address, and upon the very day of the murder a pistol was redeemed which had been pledged in the name of Lee, and the pawnbroker's assistant would say that the prisoner was the man who redeemed the pledge. Then they found him at London-bridge, hastily scanning the passengers in the train in which Mr. Gold was seated. He travelled by that train there could be no doubt, and in the carriage where violence had been going on before the train reached Brighton, and it would be shown that two persons were seen by the ticket-collector in that compartment. The action of the prisoner after his return to Wallington could be explained. He was in possession of a watch which had since disappeared, and which by means of a number would be shown to be Mr. Gold's. He remained in his lodgings for a few minutes only just time enough to change his blood-stained clothes, and saying he was going to see a doctor to have his wounds dressed, he disappeared altogether. He never went to a doctor; but some days afterwards took lodgings at Stepney under an assumed name, and was then discovered and apprehended after he had been keeping, as it were, in solitude, for some days. He would not refer to the minor incidents of the evidence, but he thought it could be clearly established that the prisoner was in the carriage when the murder was committed. He himself said he had been struck down, but if so, how did he come into possession of the murdered man's property, and being in possession of it, where was it now? There was no trace whatever of a third party in the compartment, although he believed that that would be the line of defence which would be taken; and if there was a third party, why did not the prisoner give up Mr. Gold's property and hurl his accusation at the third party, and assist in his discovery, instead of disappearing altogether? He believed that his disappearance would be attributed to other causes. But this he would not refer to at present. All he wonld ask was a close consideration of the facts as they would appear in evidence, and the chain of circumstances which would be first of all related to them.

The first witness called was Joseph Goldsmith, assistant engineer on the Brighton Railway, who put in plans of the line, and gave details as to distances between the various points.

Mrs. Lydia Gold, the widow of the murdered man, was next called. She said that her husband was in the habit of travelling regularly to London on Monday mornings, going and returning by a particular train. He had a freehold shop in Walworth, where he called to collect money every Monday, and at stated periods he took dividends which belonged to him and were payable in London. He went to London on the Monday of the murder being then in good health. He was a heartyman. When he went to London he took an umbrella with him, which he usually hung on a button under his coat. He did so on the Monday in question, and the umbrella produced was the same. Her husband also wore an eye-glass, and carried a watch marked with the name of Griffiths, of Mile-end, attached to an old-fashioned chain. The watch had a white face, and had recently been repaired by Mr. Bovin, of Brighton, who brought it home only a few days before the murder. She identified the articles found upon and near the body as those belonging to her husband, and also several things which had been picked up at various points along the line, including an umbrella and hat.—Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams: Mr. Gold was a powerfully-built man, and when he left in the morning he was in his usual robust health. He usually carried a money purse and two pocket-books. He at one time had three shops in London; for the last four years he had always collected the money himself: previously to that his brother had assisted him.—Re-examined by the Attorney-General: Mr. Gold had a skull cap in which he travelled. He never carried firearms.

Kate Bovin, daughter of a watchmaker in Market-street, Brighton, said she knew Mr. Gold, who had his watches repaired at her father's shop. He left a watch there on the 31st May to be cleaned and adjusted. Her entry in the day-book showed that it was numbered 16,261, and she believed that the maker was "Griffith." It had a white face.—Matilda Bovin said she was present when the watch was brought in by Mr. Gold. She handed it to her father.—Joseph Bovin said Mr. Gold was a customer of his. He knew the watch referred to by the last witness. It was an openfaced English lever watch. He repaired it and took it to Mr. Gold's house. Mr. Gold was not at home at the time, but shortly afterwards he called and paid for the work. Whereupon he crossed the entry in the book.

Catherine Cross, of East-street, Walworth, said her husband managed a shop there for Mr. Gold, who called every week for the takings. He called on Monday, the 27th June, and received £38 in gold 5s. in silver, and a penny. The money was in a small bag, and she gave him the amount, written on a small piece of pink paper.

Alfred Gilbert, cashier in the London and Westminster Bank, Whitechapel Branch, said Mr. Gold paid in £48 in gold on the 27th June, and drew nothing out. This was about half-past one o'clock.

William Frederick Franks, ticket-collector at London-bridge, said he knew Mr. Gold as a regular traveller on the line. He saw him about ten minutes to two o'clock on the platform, the train for Brighton being then made up. He saw Mr. Gold enter a first-class smoking-compartment in the Brighton train at five minutes to two o'clock, before the train started. At 2 o'clock the prisoner came hurriedly on the platform, and took a seat in the same compartment as Mr. Gold, who faced the engine, and the prisoner sat with his back to it. He could not say whether the door on the off-side was locked or not, but that on the near side was unlocked when the train started.—In cross-examination by Mr. Montagu Williams, the witness described the clothes worn by the prisoner at the time, in the same terms as he did before the magistrate. It was his duty, he said, to see all the tickets, but he did not see the prisoner's. There were two collectors on duty at the time the train started. He could not say how many persons occupied the compartment next to Mr. Gold's. Before the coroner he said it was empty. He had previously seen the prisoner stopped for travelling without a ticket, but he did not stop him on this occasion, although he did not see his ticket; neither did he report the fact to his inspector. If a third person had been in the compartment he must have seen him.—Re-examined: He first heard of Mr. Gold's death the same evening, when he gave a description of the young man who rode with Mr. Gold. The prisoner was not in custody, and he had not seen the likeness of him until after he had given a description.

Harry Bolton Sewell, booking clerk at London-bridge, said he issued the tickets for the two o'clock train on the day of the murder. He accounted for the first-class single tickets issued for Brighton, only three in number, and gave their numbers. He issued the last about five minutes before the train started. The person who took it was of about prisoner's stamp, but he didnot see enough of him to be able to identify him. There were no other first-class tickets issued by that train either single or return. The ticket Lefroy took was numbered 3,181.—[The Attorney-General said he just wished to explain that this was the ticket found in the prisoner's possession at Brighton.]—Witness added that the tickets collected from the passengers were returned to the accountant's office.

The trial is proceeding.—*Globe*, Nov. 4.

MAJOR ASHE AND SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

Major Ashe has replied to Sir Lepel Griffin's criticisms of his book on the Afghan campaign. He denies categorically most of Sir Lepel Griffin's charges, declares that he has high authority for all his more important statements, and intimates that he and his friends, the latter being the officers who have furnished Major Ashe with his information, are taking steps to cause Sir Lepsl Griffin to return to this country and "answer the charges I have to make against him." Perhaps the best plan will be to give Major Ashe's letter *in extenso*. It is as follows:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter in the *Times* of Oct. 21, signed "Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India," and dated Indore Residency, Sept. 27 last.

Were the writer in England I should not trouble you in the matter, but address myself direct to him. But as a personal attack upon my honour has been made from Central India, through the medium of so influential a journal as your own, you cannot deny me the opportunity of replying to the same in your columns pending any other proceedings I shall institute against my assailant, whose official position doubtless induced you to grant him two columns of your valuable space in regard ta a book edited by me.

The *raison d'etre* of Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter would seem to be:—1. That I have chosen to edit a work entitled "Personal Records of the Kandahar Campaign, by officers engaged therein," 2. That, as editor of a military work, I have "styled" myself, "Major Waller Ashe, late King's Dragoon Guards." 3. That I have dared to dedicate the book to the Earl of Lytton, and to share his lordship's political opinions; and, finally, that the said book, not written, but merely edited, by me, is full of errors and inaccuracies.

In making these charges my self-constituted critic, dating from Central India, instead of "the sweet shady side of Pall Mall," is not content to point out any errors in my book which his local knowledge or official position enables him to discover, but makes use of the following phraseology:—(1) "A person who styles himself Major Waller Ashe, late King's Dragoon Guards"; (2) "Battle of Maiwand," "unrecognisable by the survivors of that engagement"; (3) "tissue of extravagance and falsehood"; (4) "the six pages of description are but one continued impudent untruth"; (5) "this letter pretends to be written on July 26"; (6) "the speech put into the mouth of the Ameer is apocryphal"; (7) "whole of this is an elaborate romance"; (8) "the mendacious and audacious statements of his pretended correspondents"; (9) "the next and last falsehood I shall refute"; (10) "vamped up *rechauffes* of newspaper correspondence liberally garnished with ignorance and falsehood"; (11) "those correspondents pretending to write from Kandahar are as lying prophets as those writing from Kabul"; (12) "I trust he will not insult his lordship by dedicating to him the second volume, which, if it be constructed from the narratives of the same correspondents as the first, may most appropriately be dedicated to the Father of Lies."

When the Political Agent for Central India permits himself to address English gentlemen and officers holding commissions signed by the Queen of England, he may possibly forget that he is liable to be called upon and compelled to appear in England, to make good, if he can, charges of such gravity, and couched in such language as I have quoted. Pending the proceedings I and the officers who correspond with me from Afghanistan are now taking in answer to Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter, I will briefly touch upon that gentleman's statements.

My first offence is that I "style" myself in a certain manner—viz, "Waller Ashe, Major, late King's Dragoon Guards."

My answer is, why should it annoy Mr. Lepel Griffin if I sign myself by the names under which I was baptized, "Waller" and "Ashe," and which have been hereditary in my family for centuries? and why do I offend this gentleman when, in editing a military work, I add to my rightful names the rank of "Major," conferred upon me, after twenty years' service, by Her Majesty in Her Royal Commission, dated July 17, 1876?

"Burke's Landed Gentry," the Heralds' College, and the War Office Records will tell Mr. Lepel Griffin who I am.

My next fault is that I have, without Mr. Lepel Griffin's special permission, dedicated my book to the Earl of Lytton and I have ventured to share his lordship's political opinions without having previously consulted Mr. Lepel Griffin.

There is an undercurrent of humour running through Mr. Lepel Griffin's composition, which is positively refreshing in these matter-of-fact and prosaic days. What have my political opinions to do with Mr. Lepel Griffin, or what have I to do with his, if it can be shown that he possesses any?

I come now to the errors, inaccuracies, misprints, and other faults mentioned by Mr. Lepel Griffin; and here I am on sure ground.

As recipient and editor of these letters I hold myself responsible for their genuine character, as having been written by officers, some of whom are distinguished men, at the seat of war in Afghanistan. During the progress of the war, and in fulfilment of promises made to me, these officers sent home instructions that I should have access to, and take copies of, letters sent to their own families.

My sources of information were possibly more numerous than those of Mr. Lepel Griffin, who seems to have seen so little of the country of which he was "Political Agent," while the officers who wrote to me saw so much. My old comrades of the 85th Light Infantry were in the Kuram Valley, where my brother-in-law, Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., commanded a brigade. The 66th, also old comrades of mine, were in Kandahar, and I received many letters from my Bangalore friends—Galbraith, Oliver, and others—who were then serving under General Primrose; also a Madras friend of theirs and mine, where we all served under Sir James Hope Grant. Some of my near relatives held high command in the various columns, and, as I had obtained promises of correspondence from all sides, I was well supplied during the whole of the campaign.

Before publication the letters, as I received them, were shown by me to several old friends of long Indian and army experience, and whose names are, perhaps, better known in Her Majesty's Service than even that of my present critic. The letters from Kandahar, describing Maiwand, as Mr. Lepel Griffin says, in a manner "unrecognisable by the survivors of that engagement," were written to me by survivors of the battle who are now at home, and who are infinitely amused at Mr. Lepel Griffin's strictures upon their handiwork.

I have said that, as editor and recipient of the letters, I hold myself responsible for their genuine chaaacter; but, as I was not engaged in the war, and was not present at the scenes described, I cannot fairly be answerable for "mango trees," "deer shooting" ten miles or twenty miles from Kabul "cantonment" or "fortress," "Aug. 3" or July 26," "two days" or a "few days," "four chairs," or "six chairs," "banquet" for "dinner," "marquee" for "tent," "Sirdars" when it should have been "Sirdar," "Zimma" for "Zernina"—an obvious printer's error—or any of the other mares' nests discovered by Mr. Lepel Griffin; but I had, and still have, thorough confidence in the honesty and genuine character of the descriptions of my correspondents.

I have delayed some days in replying to Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter, as I wished to consult files of the *Times* and other London papers, as well as several officers, now at home, who were engaged in the Afghan war. I find in these officers and journals full corroboration of the various descriptions given in my book, and I cannot compliment the Political Agent upon his accuracy or his topographical knowledge:—1. There were officers present both at Ahmed-khel and Maiwand. 2 There were dozens of officers, as I can prove, whose political and local information were more general than those of Mr. Lepel Griffin. 3. There are plenty of the smaller kind of antelope—*i. e.*, deer—at or in the neighbourhood of Charikar, although no one ever accused Mr. Griffin of having shot one. 4. Charikar is not forty miles from Kabul, or anything like it. 5. Two English officers, besides my friend, did see the Ameer before Mr. Lepel Griffin, and there was no danger whatever in shooting near Charikar at the time mentioned—the end of July. 6. Lepel Griffin does not understand, Persian, and consequently, never conversed with the Ameer, as did my friend, who has passed in the language. 7. Mr. Lepel Griffin was never in the village of Zimma, where my friend had been shooting; and near, nor at, this village, there is a pretty running stream, with mulberry, date, palm and mango trees. 8. Zimma is a good way above the sea level. but not 7000., and celebrated for its fruits. 9. Mangoes are seen in Northern Afghanistan, and the country is celebrated for them. 10. What Mr. Lepel Griffin means by saying that no Bombay Cavalry were ever serving in Kabul I cannot understand. 11. The Ameer was perfectly acquainted with General Barrow's defeat long before his interview with Mr. Lepel Griffin. 12. Mr. Lepel Griffin says:—"I have never seen in Afghanistan a single respectable woman unveiled." If such be the case, the very excellent drawings, representing street scenes in Kabul and Kandahar, which appeared during the war in the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*, are also wrong. 13. The statements made by Mr. Lepel Graffin as to the interview with Abdurrahman, as to the exodus of our troops from Kabul, as to the distances, heights, fruits, customs, and costumes, are all at variance with the discriptions given by the several newspaper correspondents whose letters have appeared in the London Press, and which letters fully corroborate the main facts contained in the letters received by me.

If Mr. Lepel Griffin will take the trouble to refer to a file of any English newspaper which had a special correspondent in Afghanistan, he will not only find the descriptions in the book I have edited strongly verified by corroborative accounts, but he will see that his own ignorance of contemporaneous events has not been left unnoticed.

Pending the proceedings which I and my friends are now taking to cause Mr. Lepel Griffin to return to this country and answer the charges I have to make against him. I have the honour to request the insertion of this reply.—Your obedient servant.

WALLER ASHE, Major, late King's Dragoon Guards.

36, Gloucester, Queen's square, London, Nov. 1.

Here we have the materials for a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, 1st November.

THE following Acting Lieuts. have been confirmed as Lieuts. in H. M.'s Fleet, viz.:—

H. B. Hawkshaw, with seniority of 6th May, 1880.
F. Lancelot, with seniority of 20th Nov. 1880.

Royal Marine Forces.

The following promotion has taken place in the Rl. Marine Light Inf., viz.:—

Lieut. S. Polkinghorne to be Capt., vice Luxmoore seconded for service as Adjt. in the 2nd Staffordshire R. V. Corps.

ADMIRALTY, 2nd November.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Paymr. W. H. Richards has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 4th Nov.

Staff, Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., R. A., to command the Troops in the Madras Presidency, with the local rank of Lieut. Genl. in the East Indies whilst holding that appointment, vice Genl. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G. C. B., G.C.S.I., who has vacated that appointment.

Army Pay Dept. The hony. rank of Major, dated 15th Aug., granted to Staff Paymaster Pumfrett in *Gazette* of 13th Sept. is antedated to 15th May.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Major:—

Hony. Capt. Thorburn, in succession to Paymaster and Hony. Major Daniel, retired.
Hony. Capt. Maroni, in succession to McClintock, retired.
Hony. Capt. Minchin, in succession to Travors, retired.
Hony. Capt. Chauncy, in succession to Nicolls, retired.
Hony. Capt. Carden, in succession to Duberly, retired.
Hony. Capt. Feilden, in succession to Hall, retired.
Hony. Capt. Thomson, in succession to Wahab, retired.
Hony. Capt. Hamilton, in succession to Higginson, retired.
Hony. Capt. Roberts, in succession to Watson, retired.
Hony. Capt. Luke, in succession to Scott, retired.
Hony. Capt. O'Brien, in succession to Elliott, retired.
Hony. Capt. Routledge, in succession to Anderson, retired.
Hony. Major Hignett, in succession to McKenzie, retired.
Hony. Capt. Collins, in succession to Craig, retired.
Hony. Capt. Smith, in succession to Morgan, retired.
Hony. Capt. Webb, in succession to Manning, retired.
Hony. Capt. Muskett, in succession to Griffiths, retired.
Hony. Capt. Gorges, in succession to Hepworth, retired.
Hony. Capt. Anson, in succession to Braham, retired.
Hony. Capt. Briggs, in succession to Ross, retired.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following Officers of the Staff Corps to be transferred to the Unemployed Superny. List, from 1st July:—

Generals.—Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., Bengal; D. Pott, C.B., Bengal (since deceased); W. E. Mulcaster, Bengal; Sir O. Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., Bengal; J. S. Paton, C. B., Bengal; H. J. Pelly, Bombay; R. R. Younghusband, C.B., Bombay; Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., Bengal; G. P. Whish, Bengal; Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay, H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Bengal; G. Ramsay, Bengal.

Lieut-Genls.—A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal; J. L. Hogan, C. B., Bengal; Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal; J. T. Shakespear, Bengal; G. Jackson, Bengal; R. N. Raikes, Bengal; R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal; H. Nicoll, Bengal; G. A. Fisher, Bengal (since deceased); J. Wilson, Madras; S. H. Becher, Bengal; F. D. Atkinson, Bengal; C. Harris, Bengal.

Major-Generals.—F. H. Scott, Madras; J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal; G. W. Russell, Madras; M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras; H. Man, Madras; C. L. Showers, Bengal; A. Turner, Bengal; W. C. R. Macdonald, C. B., Madras; C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal; A. R. Thornhill, Madras; J. C. Brooke, Bengal; R. Woolley, Madras; R. Richards, Bombay; C. R. W. Hervey, C. B., Bombay; J. C. Gastrell, Bengal; T. Thompson, Madras; S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay; G. A. Leckie, Bombay; H. D. Abbott, C. B., Madras; E. W. Boudier, Madras; S. Richards, Bengal; S. J. Batten, Madras; J. H. M. Babington, Madras; C. M. Barrow, C. B., Bombay; D. Boyd, Bombay; F. Young, Madras; and J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., Bengal.

Colonels.—A. Robinson, Bengal; C. P. Molony, Madras; H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal; R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal; M. T. Ffrench, Madras; A. F. Place, Madras: W. S. Simpson, Madras; Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal; J. M. Macgregor, Madras; G. Holroyd, Bengal; J. R. McMullin, Bengal; F. J. B. Priestley, Madras; F. P. Layard, Bengal; A. Cooper, Madras; A. Howlett, C. B., Madras; G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay; W. D. Morgan, Bengal; G. C. Hatch, C.S.I., Bengal; S. Mainwaring, Madras; A. H. Ternan, Bengal; E. J. Lawder, Madras; A. Macqueen, Bengal; G. R. Phillips, Madras; R. N. Tronson, Bengal; G. U. Price, Bombay; R. Benson, Madras; J. B. Dennys, Bengal; G. Baldock, Madras; W. L. Cahusac, Bombay; E. T. Fasken, Madras; P. F. Gardener, Bengal; T. Gillilan, Madras; J. T. Francis, Bombay; A. F. Baird, Bengal; J. P. Watts, Madras; C. Hight, Madras; and G. Pringle, Madras.

Promotions to take place from the 1st July, in consequence of the above-named General Officers being placed on the Unemployed Supermry. List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers for the Indian S. C.:—

Lieut.-Genl. to be Genl.—Local General Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart., G. C. B., C. I. E., Bengal.

Major-General to be Lieut.-Genl.—M. J. Turnbull. Bengal.

Cols. to be Major-Genls.—Local Major-General F. C. Kempster, Madras; H. K. Burn, C. B., Bengal; C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay; Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., A-de-C. to Her Majesty, Bengal; Local Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras; T. Wright, C. B., Bengal: Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Bengal; Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., A-de-C. to H. M., Bengal. J. Watson, C.B., V.C., A.-de-C. to H. M. Bombay; W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., Bombay; E. F. Burton, Madras; J. M. Cripps, Bengal; J. C. Hood, Bengal; F. Mardall, Madras; C. C. Drury, Bengal; J. A. Wright, Bengal.

Promotions to take place from the 1st July, upon the Unemployed Supy. List:—

Lieut.-Genl. to be Genl.—A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal.

Major-Genls. to be Lieut.-Genls.—F. H. Scott, Madras; J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal; G. W. Russell, Madras; M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras; H. Man, Madras; C.L. Showers, Bengal; A. Turner, Bengal; W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Madras; C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal; A. R. Thornhill, Madras; J. C. Brooke, Bengal; R. Woolley, Madras; R. Richards, Bombay; C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., Bombay; J. E. Gastrell, Bengal; T. Thompson, Madras; S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay; G. A. Lekie, Bombay; H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras; E. W. Boudier, Madras; S. Richards, Bengal; S. J. Batten, Madras.

Cols. to be Major-Genls.—A. Robinson, Bengal; C. P. Molony, Madras; H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal; R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal; M. T. Ffrench, Madras; A. F. Place, Madras; W. S. Simpson, Madras; Sir R. J. Meade, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Bengal; J. M. Macgregor, Madras; G. Holroyd, Bengal; J. R. McMullin, Bengal; F. J. B. Priestley, Madras; F. P. Layard, Bengal; A. Cooper, Madras; A. Howlett, C. B., Madras; G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay; W. D. Morgan, Bengal; G. C. Hatch, C. S. I., Bengal; S. Mainwaring, Madras; A. H. Ternan, Bengal; E. J. Lawder, Madras; A Macqueen, Bengal; G. R. Phillips, Madras; R. N. Tronson, Bengal; G. U. Price, Bombay; R. Benson, Madras; J.B. Dennys, Bengal; G. Baldock, Madras; W. L. Cahusac, Bombay; E. T. Fasken, Madras.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,208—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th November, 1881 at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	,, 360	,, 220		,, 80	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240		,, 90	
Messina	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Naples	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350		,, 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on SUNDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. STURLI, 3,382 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains.	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Dec.
				1882.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	25th Feb.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3 500	700	11th Mar.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	25th ,,
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	8th April.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	30th Dec.
				1882.
s.s. ITALIA (or another)		2,500	500	28th Jan.
s.s. TINACRIA (or another)		2,500	500	11th Feb.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHCLUTHA from Liverpool are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims will be admitted unless certified by the Captain.

Sir CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners S. S. Inchclutha.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th Nov.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd ,,
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. B. Thompson	24th ,,
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th ,,
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th ,,
s. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th ,,
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to England. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to date of return. [illegible]

	[illegible] both ways.	one way.	both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING at CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th ,,
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	27th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each .... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... ,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	,, 1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.

They thus produce
GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour, they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10		quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8		each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½	18	inches.
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25	30	each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6	8	gall.
	Rupees...	18	22	27	30	35	each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.
With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6	gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.
10 inch size, each Rs. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c., for Invalids. The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size	18	20	22	inches.
Rupees	18-8	21	25	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS

Supersede Gridirons and Frying-Pans.

Size...		9	10½	12	inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rs.	...	3-8	4-8	each.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	,,	...	3-12	5	,,
Round Tinned of improved pattern	,,	3-4	...	...	,,

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S

PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is require for use.

Size .... 1½ 2 [illegible] 3 pints.
Rupees ...... [illegible] 8 each.

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss Eliza Gordon, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Rose Foote, Mr. F. Merer, Mr. G. Foote, Mr. A. B. Tapping and Mr. L. Ward sail for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.	Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
Engineering.	News of the World.
Field.	Overland Mail.
Fun.	Public Opinion.
Graphic.	Queen.
Home News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated London News.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	Spectator.
Illustrated Police News.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Lancet.	Vanity Fair.
Land and Water.	Weekly Irish Times.
Life.	World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, third floor of a HOUSE in Elphinstone Circle. Furnished. Rent moderate. It commands a charming view of [illegible] the breeze. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street.

SALBERG BROS. & CO.,
CALCUTTA, LONDON, PARIS, LUXEMBURG, SWITZERLAND,
WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE now OPENED an Indian Branch at Calcutta. All letters will receive immediate attention.

1, Clive Row.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE premises No. 4, Apollo-street, generally known as Messrs. Remington's Buildings, adjoining old Court House, together with the rear portions lately used by Tudor Company as their new Ice House, TO LET. For terms apply to
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Agents for Tudor Company,
No. 6, Parsi Bazaar-street, Fort.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS For 1882.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous constituents and the public that 25th November is the last day for ordering the above. A Revised Price List is now ready, and can be had gratis.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

WE beg to give notice, that our FIRM in Bombay will be DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. The LIQUIDATION will be conducted by Mr. D. H. GLADE and Mr. Geo. K. HEINRICHS, who will continue to sign per procuration for this purpose.

KNOOP & Co.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1881.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS under the name of
GLADE & Co.,
as general merchants and commission agents.

D. H. GLADE,
GEO. K. HEINRICHS.
6, Hornby-row, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1881.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the following INSURANCE COMPANIES (hitherto represented by Messrs. Knoop and Co. in Bombay) :—

JAVA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., BATAVIA.
SWITZERLAND MARINE INSURANCE Co., ZURICH.
HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE Co., HAMBURG.
DE OOSTERLING FIRE INSURANCE Co., BATAVIA.

And are prepared to effect Insurances (Marine and Fire) at the most favourable terms current in Bombay.

All claims promptly settled in Bombay.

Further particulars on application.

GLADE & Co., Agents.
6, Hornby-row, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 12,000 TEAK-WOOD BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required from time to time from 1st Jan., 1882.

Templets of the Brake Blocks can be seen, and specification with particulars obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (gun fire), on 20th December, 1881, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as Security—one-half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd November, 1881.

PHARMACEUTICAL LABEL-BOOKS.

BLACK LETTERED, black and red bordered, on gold ground. Each book contains 879 labels, including every Drug, Chemical, and Galenical preparation in ordinary use in Pharmacy. Arranged by the undersigned from their own extensive experience. The labels when applied are very handsome.

Per book Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

EXTENSIVE as the sale of this beverage now is, the Public at large have a very inadequate idea of its real value. It is signally adapted to the requirements of hospitality and all social celebrations, and, besides being as companionable a refreshment as Tobacco, it gradually but SURELY ARRESTS THE LONGING FOR ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The evidence to this effect is now indisputable.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two dozens with case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	1 8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1 4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3 0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	10 0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine		
19 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10 8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12 8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	12 8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16 8
		This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	10 8
		A good light refreshing Wine.		
23 8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux District.	13 0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31 8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17 0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, DRESSING BAGS, &c.

Hand Portmanteaus, Grey, size 16 by 20 inches	...from Rs.	4 12 each.
,, ,, Brown	... ,,	5 8 each.
,, ,, Leather, Brass-bound	... ,,	7 12 each.
,, ,, Solid Leather, Superior	... ,,	8 8 each.
,, ,, ,, Black	... ,,	8 0 each.
Overland Trunks, Iron-bound	... ,,	13 15 each.
PORTMANTEAUS (every size in stock) price according to size.		
Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Travelling Bags	...from Rs.	14 15 each.
Gentlemen's Hat Cases	... ,,	2 8 each.
Oak-painted Bonnet Boxes	... ,,	5 14 each.
Japanned Tin Boxes	... ,,	6 14 each.
,, ,, Foot Baths	... ,,	3 15 each.
Tiffin Baskets, not fitted	Rs. 2, 3 and	3 12 each.
Courier Bags, Leather	... ,,	2 14 each.
,, ,, Crocodile	... ,,	6 12 each.
Expanding Leather Bags	... ,,	15 14 each.
Hand ,,	... ,,	2 0 each.
Linen Havana ,,	... ,,	2 8 each.
Moleskin ,,	... ,,	3 8 each.
American Cloth ,,	... ,,	0 15 each.
India-Rubber Pillows	... ,,	4 4 each.
Rug Strap, with strong metal handles	... ,,	1 8 each.
,, American patent	... ,,	1 8 each.
Luggage Labels	... ,,	0 7 each.
RAILWAY RUGS, in great variety, all prices.		
Travelling Flasks, with Leather sling	... ,,	2 0 each.
Money Bags, made of strong Web, with Leather Pockets	... ,,	1 8 each.
,, All Leather	,,	1 15 each.

"SOILED LINEN BAGS, RESAIS, AND PILLOWS."

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—
POONA CASH BAZAAR, POONA.

'XMAS & NEW-YEAR CARDS.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a fresh and choice selection of Christmas and New Year's Cards. Orders for Cards for forwarding to friends at home will be at once attended to. The Mail which leaves Bombay on the 8th December is due in London on or about Christmas day.

(In ordering Cards, the number only need be quoted, and orders should be addressed to
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.—(POSTAGE EXTRA.)

Forty different designs on Cards, Illustrated with Flowers, Birds, Crosses, Children, Shells, Butterflies, heads of animal and Pictures, on various colored grounds, ...each 1 anna or 8 annas per dozen assorted.

Sixty different designs as above, in a larger and superior style, ...each 2 annas, or Re. 1, per dozen assorted.

Thirty different designs in Card, beautifully illustrated with Flowers, Comic faces, Bird nests, Birds, &c. &c., ...each 3 annas, or Rs. 1-8 per dozen assorted.

Sixty different designs on Cards, Ferns, Flowers, Mistletoe Holly, Birds, Birds Nests, Picture, Figures and Grotesque Pictures.. .. ..each 4 annas, or Rs. 2-8 per dozen assorted.

Thirty different designs on Cards, Water Scenes, Winter country scenes, Sporting picture, Nymphs, Satchets, Flowers, Birds and Animals .. ..6 annas each or Rs. 3-0 per dozen assorted.

Twenty different designs of Faces, Nests with Birds, Faces with music, Flowers, on large size cards, toned and white—superbly finished with greetings, ...8 annas each, or Rs. 5 per dozen assorted.

Indian Cards, printed in India of Indian scenes with a few lines of greeting suitable to the season 0 8

"EASTERN DAMSELS," "NYMPHS OF THE GROVE" and "YOUTHFUL GRACES," beautiful Chromoligraphs of young girls in loose or Oriental costume, mounted on enamelled cards, in gold and colours with greeting, (9 designs) with bouquet of flowers 1 0

Black crosses with pressed natural flowers, ferns and mosses, on white and toned cards, ornament with gold and silver 1 4

MECHANICAL CARDS.

A moveable slide disclosing Cupid surrounded with flowers... .. .. .. 1 0

Stage effect with greetings on gold back ground, flowers and picture, by means of slide the card opens showing a boy with a barrow filled with flowers 1 0

Card with mountain scene, a slip of card with words is drawn down when a balloon, steamer and railway train are put in motion. 1

An Embosed card ornamented with flowers and greeting, two pieces of car dboard are drawn out and turning the card into a flower vase from which issues a bunch of flowers 1 12

VOICED 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

A slight quick pressure on the back of the card will produce a sound imitation of the subject illustrated on the card ; as the chirping of birds 1 0

The 'Xmas Darling—an imitation Baby dressed in muslin and laid in a neat ornamental box 1 0

BON BONS, CARD GAMES, IN-DOOR GAMES, FANS, LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES FANCY GOODS AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION, PLATEDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND
ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRESENT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Lists and Details Furnished on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart-row, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50 ; keyless, Rs. 50 ; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50 ; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LADIES' SHOES ! LADIES' SHOES !!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair	7 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair	8 0
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair	9 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair	8 0
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair	10 0
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair	11 8
COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair.	10 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair	10 8
GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair	8 8
RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair.	9 8

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order, Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Everything is first rate, management good, hotel clean and comfortable, attendance good, cooking excellent.—G. B. FARRINGTON, Lieut.-Col. July 28th, 1881.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER. Apply immediately to A., care of this paper.

TO LET, from 1st December, furnished BUNGALOW at Bandora, good stabling. Apply P. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON in good order, with pole and shafts. Apply to A. BLASCHECK, 5, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY HUNT BUTTONS and Bombay Royal Yacht Club Bronze and Gilt Buttons just arrived.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

A COMFORTABLE TONGA with pole and shafts, in good order. Serviceable cob and set of single harness. Address Major PAYNE, Baroda Camp.

KILTING-MACHINES, makes any kind of kilt desired from the narrowest to an inch wide, and any depth up to ten inches.—H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE and Co., opposite the Custom House, have just received a small consignment of their Auldana Red and White WINE. Price Rs. 16 per dozen cash.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Christmas Writing-paper and envelopes, and books for Christmas Presents.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 7, Meadow Street.

13 LARGE PANORAMA PICTURES, for sale, painted by first-class Artist ; owner leaving India. They are suitable for Palaces or Raja's houses. Apply to LYTTON BAR, Meadow-street.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Ladies' Black and White Satin Boots and Shoes, Black Dress Shoes, embroidered, Black Kid and Cashmere Shoes.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GLOVES ! Gloves ! Gloves !—The NewLacing Crochet Kid Gloves in black and colors ; Swede Mousquetaires Gent's Two Button White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL in connection with Grand Lodge of India, S.C., will be celebrated on 30th inst. Admission by ticket, Rs. 5 each. Apply to E. FREEBORN, Grand Secretary. 29, Grant Road.

LOST, during landing of baggage from H. M. S. Crocodile, a round topped travelling trunk (lady's) with cover bearing initials M. A., in red. Reward will be given. Apply "G. A. C.," care of this office.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, the best on the Hill, is now open.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

HEIDSICKS Dry Monopole Champagne, a fresh consignment just landed, ex Peshawar. Apply at the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, a series of 12 greeting cards, sent free by post on receipt of Rs. 2.—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen quarts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per dozen. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

SITUATION WANTED, by a Frenchwoman as Lady's Maid. She has held similar positions before, and is a First-rate Lady's Dressmaker. Good Testimonials. Apply to "L. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES !—Just arrived, a first class batch of well-bred Horses, comprising a number suitable as chargers, hunters, cops and well-matched pairs. The above horses are specially selected for SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, where they are to be seen on commission sale.—ROB. SCOTT and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUY YOUR TEA, COFFEE and SUGAR at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1881, at 4 p. m., to declare the result of the Poll held on 26th October last.

By order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, 14th November, 1881.

THE INDIAN BATH BLANKET.

6 feet 6 inches long—6 feet wide.
Cash, Rs. 11-4. Credit, Rs. 12-8 each.

TURKISH HAND TOWELS.

Cash, Rs. 1-13, Rs. 2-4, and Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Credit Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 3-0 per pair.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, on or before the 12th proximo, for the LANDING of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay during one year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December, 1882. Copy of the conditions and forms of tender, on which only tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office after the 16th inst.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 12th proximo, for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES and OILS required by this Company during the twelve months, commencing from 1st January next.

Particulars of the supplies estimated to be required with forms of tenders and conditions (on which only Tenders will be considered) may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Colaba, on and after the 18th instant.

The Company to be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1881.

NOTICES.

BHAONAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

WANTED, an experienced Permanent WAY INSPECTOR.

Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating salary expected, to Executive Engineer, B. G. Ry., Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 30th November, 1881.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
9, Hummum-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that NO FURTHER CLAIMS for relief from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND will be received after 31st December, 1881.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund.
Hony. Secretaries' office, 10th Nov. 1881.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES BAZAAR.

JUST received per S. S. ZEELANG, an excellent and choice assortment of CHINESE and JAPANESE PORCELAINWARE and FANCY ARTICLES, imported for the first time in Bombay by Mr. H. M. HOOSAIN GLENROY, who personally selected them in China and Japan.

GLENROY & Co., No. 9, Meadow-street
Bombay, 19th November, 1881.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

FOR the information of subscribers we beg to intimate that the SHARE LIST of the above Company will be CLOSED, and shares allotted immediately after the arrival from Home of our Mr. P. CHRYSTAL, expected here by Mail due on 13th proximo.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers
Bombay, 10th November, 1881.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

PRIZES of Rs. 750 and Rs. 250, respectively, are offered for the first and second best DESIGNS of a building suitable for a CLUB-HOUSE at KARACHI.

A plan of the ground will be supplied on payment of a fee of Rs. 5, and all other information as regards accommodation, &c., will be given to intending competitors on application to the Honorary Secretary, Sind Club, Karachi.

All plans and estimates should bear a motto, and be forwarded, with a *sealed* cover containing the name and address of the designer, to the Honorary Secretary, Sind Club, Karachi, on or before the 1st of January, 1882.

W. A. WETHERALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary, Sind Club.
Sind Club, Karachi, 1st November, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the will annexed) to the Estate of SIR WILLIAM LOCKYER MEREWETHER, formerly Political Resident at Aden, but late of 31, Linden Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, K.C.S., I.C.B., a Colonel in Her Majesty's Staff Corps and a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council, deceased, who died on the 5th day of October, 1880, were granted on the 14th day of November, 1881, by the High Court of Bombay to FREDERICK YORKE SMITH, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith and Frere of Bombay, solicitors. All persons having any claims against the above estate are required to send in particulars of the same in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Administrator at their office, No. 11, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of December, 1881, after which day the said Frederick Yorke Smith will remit the assets belonging to the estate to the Administratrix of the said estate in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned before the day last abovementioned.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1881.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

MINIATURE KABUL MEDALS AND ROBERT'S CROSS.

THE undersigned have just received a first parcel of these—

Kabul Medals	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Clasps—each	Credit Rs. 2 0	Cash Rs. 1 13
Robert's Cross	Credit Rs. 11 0	Cash Rs. 10 0

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 30 tons of No. 1, 80 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rates per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 13th December, 1881, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security—one-half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 15th Nov., 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

COCOANUT AND CASTER-OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT and CASTER-OILS required by the company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption averaging about 450 tons of Cocoanut-oil, and 600 tons of Caster-oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Oil," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 13th December, 1881, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security—one-half to be deposited on signing the Contract, and the remainder by 4 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 15th November, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

A WITHDRAWAL of £75,000 from the Bank of England, for Egypt, is advised, and, if Reuter's quotation is correct, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills, in the open market, has advanced ½ per cent. In the meantime, however, securities are all unchanged, with the exception of French Rentes, which show a decline of ⅛.

In the General Produce markets, quotations for Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered. Linseed is without movement as practically also is Rapeseed. Wheat is dull and again lower.

Piece-goods in Manchester keep firm, and Reuter says the Liverpool Cotton market also closed firm, with an advance of 1-16d. in Dholloras and Omras, the day's sales being put at 14,000 bales. Private advices, however, report a quieter tone at the close, especially for Surats to arrive, and in New York readyMid-Uplands have declined 1-16 cents and February shipment 6 points. The receipts at the U. S. ports are comparatively heavy, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	61,000	41,000	61,000
Three days' do.	91,000	70,000	88,000
Total since 1st September	1,908,000	2,175,000	1,992,000

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London is unaltered, and rates here opened firm at yesterday's rates. During the day a slightly quieter feeling was apparent for a time, but at the close the tendency was steadier again. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	per Re.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2f. 13¼ to ½c.	,,

The Calcutta rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull with very little doing, and rates have receded 1-16 to ⅛ during the day. Fours we now quote at Rs. 101⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110 7-16 to ½.

SHARES.—The market for Spinning and Weaving Companies has been somewhat steadier to-day, and in a few instances a recovery of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 has been established. Most quotations, however, are unaltered. Banks are unaltered. Press Companies are steady. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 820.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the advance in Liverpool quoted by Reuter, the quieter tone of private advices and the New York figures have imparted a decidedly easier tone to the market to-day, and business has been done at a shade under yesterday's ratesfor New, although Old Cotton still brings its previous price. Omras have been bought for December at Rs. 207 for Good and Rs. 198 for F. G. F., and Good for March at Rs. 205, whilst Ginned Broach for the latter month has been done at Rs. 230.

We publish in another column a letter from Omrawuttee under the signature of "Selector" objecting to our remarks of a few days ago regarding "Belattee" Cotton. Our correspondent, however, in his anxiety to make personal insinuations, fails to deal with the real point at issue. We stated, and again assert, that several parcels of Cotton arrived here from "Omrawuttee" made up of nothing else than "Belatee," and we advised, and still advice, that in case of such stuff being tendered against Oomra contracts it should be treated on the same basis as Bengal's which it very closely resembles. We still think from what has come under our observation on the "Green" that the Akola samples are the best received so far from the Berars.

SEEDS and WHEAT remain without quotable change.

FREIGHTS are very dull, and although, so far as we can learn, nothing under 37s. 6d. has yet been done for Liverpool the market is very weak at that.

PIECE-GOODS show no change either in prices or tone. Supplies are heavy and increasing.

COALS are quiet at unchanged prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal......	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,010
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	420
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	41
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	30	200
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,275
French Press Co........	300	500	all	45 p. s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	435xd.
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	182½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	235	1,440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,000xd.
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	400

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	820
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE telegraph steamer Great Northern, 802 tons, Capt. A. C. Richardson, sailed yesterday for Back Bay.

THE steamship Rossmore, 1,746 tons, Capt. T. Analot, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE I. G. steamer May Frere, 308 tons, Captain D. P. Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 20th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Coconada, 547 tons, Capt. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Major Mockler, a gentleman, Mr. Joosub Mahomed Hoosein, Mr. Mirza Jallaloodin Bakul, and 64 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain G. Phillips, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. Leophard, Major Prideaux, Captain Haydon, Col. Bayley, Ins. Vet. Surg. C. Steel, Dr. Cruskshank. Mr. P. Balcrushna, Mr. G. Megsham, and 45 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	I. G. May Frere (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson	Trieste, Oct. 25.
	Hydaspes (s)........	Harvey	Calcutta, Nov. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
22	Oorun (s)..........	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Courier	Bartell	Mauritius.
	Great Northern(s).	Richardson..	Bock Bay.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Rossmore, Anlot, for Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Java, for Coasts and Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—290 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee ; 250 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 295 bales wool, and 800 cwts wheat, Nursee Khutow ; 3,600 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 250 cwts coir yarn, and 337½ cwts myrabolams, Jeevundass Vulubdass.

Gleadowe (s)—216 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee ; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 94 bales cotton, Girdharidass Rungoomull ; 250 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 4 .. cwts wheat, Vurudhman Govindjee ; 2000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 131 cwts myrabolams, Nursee Peraj ; 800 cwts wheat Sa Brothers and Co.

Ambriz (s)—112 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Velljee ; 62 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 350 cwts hemp, Veerjee Velljee.

Capri (s)—231½ cwts myrabollams, Jairam Dayall ; 100 bales cotton, Sejpall Roychund ; 100 bales cottan, Ralli Brothers ; 185 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 98 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 55 bales wool, Becherdass Pragjee ; 100 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayal.

Altmore (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee ; 400 cwts wheat, Sawdan Buldave ; 800 cwts wheat, Vurudhman Govindjee ; 600 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Bhugwundass.

Inchclutha (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Renfrew (s)—4,812½ cwts wheat, Oosman Vayadina ; 10,944 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 500 cwts wheat, Sayaram Khoosalchund ; 581½ cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Mooljee.

Acacia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 3,500 cwts wheat, Oosman Vaydina ; 9 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 4 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy ; 270 cwts m-o'-p shells, David Sassoon and Co.

Khiva (s)—8½ cwts ivory, Rujubally Ally Ruza ; 243 cwts olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6 cases fishmaws, C. Moogajee ; 9 bales woollen carpets, Hajee Sajun Luljee ; 15 bales skins, Shurifbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co ; 125 cwts olibanum 15 cwts m-o'-p shells, and 300 cwts tortoise shell, Rujubally Ally Ruza ; 3 cwts horns, Itebimbhoy Curimbhoy ; 5½ cwts ivory, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 cwts fishmaws, and 175 lbs. tortoise shells, Bundally Peerbhoy.

Norfolk (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cameo (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

Coventina (s)—375 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yorford (s)—20,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Darien (s)—200 cwts wheat, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 12,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s)—23 cwts tallow, Abdool Remon Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedrs (s)—8 bags coffee, F. Bozzoni ; 594 cwts wheat, Chrystal and Co.

Athens (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; cwts teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido (s)—60 cwts coffee, C. M. Misree ; 64 cwts coffee, H. S. Misree

FOR GIBRALTER.

Britannia (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hartville (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Java (s)—162 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luxmondass.

FOR GALLE.

Java (s)—181 cwts wheat, 70 cwts flour, and 8 cwts dates, Bapty Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Baley, Col., R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Jameson, Captain, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Stacks, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Surat.
Prideaux, Major, Dy. Judge Adv., on duty, from Quetta.
Luckhardt, Lieut.-Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 22.

Campbell, Col., 30th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Singleton, Lieut.-Col., 28th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Dharwar.

NOVEMBER 22.

Bayley, Col., R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Prideaux, Major, Dy. Judge Adv., on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C

Bombay, November 22.

The following promotions are sanctioned in B. Company from this date :—

Lance Corporal A. E. Cumming to be Corporal ; Lance Corporal Barfield to be Corporal ; Vol. T. Brumby to be Lance Corporal ; Vol. Breslaner to be Lance Corporal.

Members are informed that the 200, 300 and 500 yards ranges at Cooria are reserved for B. Company on Monday, the 28th inst., for the Thorpe Medal competition.

Vol. H. R. Greaves, E. Company, is granted leave of absence for one month from this date.

Lieut. A. B. Anderson is granted an extension of leave to the 30th November.

Vol. C. De'Costa having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to D. Co.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Nov. 17.)

The services of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C. I. E., Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept.

Major G. J. Van Someren, Supmy. Dy. Consvr. of Forests, Punjab, assumed temporary charge of the Chamba Divn. on the afternoon of the 15th Oct.

The services of Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Dy. Consvr. of Forests, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the 15th Oct.

Mr. J. C. McDonell, Dy. Consvr. of Forests, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 27th October, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him on 4th Oct., is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. C. McDonell, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Lahore Divn., is appointed to the charge of the Chamba Divn., with effect from the 27th Oct., vice Major G. J. Van Someren, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Surg. J. O'Neill, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt., is appointed Depy. Sanitary Commissioner of the Western Circle, vice Surgeon-Major G. Massy.

Capt. H. J. Lawrence is, on the expiration of the privilege leave of absence granted to him on 7th Nov., transferred to Jullundur, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst.

Surg. A. M. Crofts, Civil Surgn., Jhelum, is appointed Supdt. of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 16th Oct.

Surg. A. Mcgregor, 4th P. C., relinquished Medical charge of Shekh Budin on the 31st Oct.

Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, Dy. Comsr., Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, with subsidiary leave commencing from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. W. O. Clark, Asst. Comsr., reported his arrival at Bombay on the 9th Nov. on return from furlough to Europe.

A. R. Forster, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for one month, with effect from the 24th Oct.

Mr. D. H. Hunter, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Umballa, during the absence of Mr. D. E. McCracken on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. G. Goldney, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is transferred from Simla to Lahore.

M. J. P. Rawlins, Asst. Dist Supdt. of Police, is, on being relieved of his offg. appointment at Umballa, transferred to Simla in his substantive capacity.

Mr. W. N. Ludlam, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is transferred from Mooltan to Delhi.

Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is, on being relieved of his Offg. appointment at Amritsar, appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police at Jhang.

Mr. W. A. E. Lake, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is, on being relieved of his Offg. appointment at Jhang, transferred in his substantive capacity to Lahore.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made with effect from the dates specified :—

With effect from the 4th October.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. W. F. L. Bean, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Mr. W. F. L. Bean, Offg. Dist Supdt., 4th Grade, reverted to Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt.

With effect from the 6th October.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. T. A. O'Connor, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Mr. D. E. McCracken, Dist. Supdt., 4th Grade. officiated in the 3rd Grade ; Mr. F. B. Collins, Asst. Dist. Supdt., offg. in the 1st Class, 1st Grade, officiated as Dist. Supdt., 4th Grade.

With effect from the 6th October.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. R. Richardson, Asst. Dist. Supdt., to officiate as Dist. Supdt., Ferozepore, Mr. R. Richardson, Asst. Dist. Supdt. offg. in the 1st Class, 1st Grade, officiated as Dist. Supdt., 4th Grade.

With effect from the 9th October.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. H. Dunsford, offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Mr. J. M. Bishop, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt., officiated as Dist. Supdt., 4th Grade.

With effect from the 19th October.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major J. S. Tait, Asst. Inspr-Genl., Ry. Police., and the departure on leave of Capt. E. B. Nixon, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Mr. M. Morris, Dist. Supdt., offg in the 1st Grade, reverted to the 2nd Grade ; Mr. C. A. C. Plowden, Dist. Supdt., Offg. in the 2nd Grade, reverted to Offg. in the Rs. 700 Grade ; and. Capt. E. B. Nixon, Dist. Supdt., Offg. in the Rs. 700 Grade, reverted to Offg. in the 3rd Grade.

With effect from the 20th October.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. S. C. Holbrow, Dist Supdt. of Police, Mr. R, S. Bruere, Dist. Supdt., Offg. in the 2nd Grade, reverted to Offg. in the Rs.700 Grade ; Mr. C. A. C. Plowden, Dist. Supdt, Offg. in the Rs. 700 Grade, reverted to Dist. Supdt , 3rd Grade ; Mr. D. E. McCracken, Dist. Supdt., Offg. in the 3rd Grade, reverted to the 4th Grade ; and Mr. R. Richardson, Offg. Dist. Supdt., 4th Grade, reverted to Asst. Dist. Supdt. Offg. in the 1st Class, 1st Grade.

With effect from the 22nd October.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. H. S. Dunsford, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Mr. J. M. Bishop, Offg. Dist. Supdt., 4th Grade, reverted to Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police.

Mr. J. G. Davis, Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade, has passed the Examination prescribed by Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 17. Mr. Davis, Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 15th ultimo, the date on which he passed the examination.

The undermentioned passed students of the Cooper's Hill Rl. Indian Engrg. College, who have been appointed to the Punjab P. W. D., as Asst. Engrs., 2nd grade, are posted as follows :—

Mr. A. Grant, to Provincial Branch ; Messrs. H. J. Johnston and A. J. Scratchley, to Irrigation Branch.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DESA—November 22nd, at Meadow Street, Fort, the wife of B. I. deSa, Esq., of a daughter.

HARKINS—November 21st, at No. 5, old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of P. Harkins, of B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

HEWETT—November 22nd, 1881, at Bombay, the wife of Major General W. S. Hewett, Commandant, Bombay Volunteers, of a son.

SEDGWICK—November 20th, at "Redlands," Matheran, the wife of Roger Sedgwick, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REINHOLD—November 17th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. C. Reinhold, of twins (sons).

MARRIAGE.

CROFTON—HALL—November 7th, at Rawul Pindi, Major Crofton, 8th Hussars, to Alice Charlotte, second daughter of Colonel Hall, Commissioner, Rawul Pindi Division.

DEATH.

SAISE—November 12th, at Giridi, Nellie, infant daughter of Walter and Clara Saise.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

THE betrothal of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to the Princess Helena Frederica Augusta of Waldeck took place on Saturday last, Reuter informs us. The Princess was born on the 17th February, 1861, so that she is now in her twenty-first year. She is the daughter of the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, George Victor, and his wife, daughter of the late Duke of Nassau. The principality has an area of four hundred and thirty-nine square miles, and is situated between Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau and Brunswick. It is a State of the Empire. The population amounts to fifty-six thousand. We have been unable to ascertain the strength of its standing army. A considerable portion of the Prince's revenue is derived from the export of the mineral waters of Pyrmont, which will now, it may be hoped, have a largely increased consumption, this marriage serving as a useful advertisement. The public revenue is £78,000, and the public debt £125,000. The Government, we are glad to find, is a "limited monarchy," the Prince having a Diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, and the rural districts. Prince Leopold was born on the 7th April, 1853, so that he is in his twenty-ninth year, and is eight years older than the bride. The good wishes of the public throughout her Majesty's Empire will accompany the youthful pair to the hymeneal altar.

LORD RIPON'S Government has justly obtained great credit for its policy of encouraging local industries and stimulating private enterprise ; and it is disappointing to find the Government of Bombay running directly counter to that policy in regard to an important item of manufacture required for State purposes. The Government of India have distinctly laid it down that all articles which can be got locally, of good quality and at fair price, should be procured here, and that the system of indenting for them direct from England should be discontinued ; and they have emphasised that *dictum* by issuing long lists of articles which have hitherto been procured from home, but which they conceive can be obtained locally with benefit both to the State and to the trade of the country. The main object, of course, is to give a stimulus to Indian manufactures ; and it is generally applauded as an enlightened policy, calculated to further the best interests of the people. But apparently this view of the matter does not commend itself to the Bombay Government, which not merely seeks to continue getting from England articles which have hitherto been procured in that way, but actually proposes that an important class of goods largely used for State purposes, which have been manufactured locally for many years, should be got from England. We refer to the supply of leather for harness, saddlery, and the like for army requirements. Some years since, the whole supply of harness and accoutrements for the Bombay Army was in the hands of a local contractor, Mr. Tanner, and more recently the accoutrements and leather for harness have been supplied by his successor, Mr. Rowland, the harness being made up departmentally by a staff of curriers and mochees employed in the arsenal. The system of tanning always hitherto followed here has been the native system, called "bag-tanning ;" and some months ago, we believe, complaints were made of the quality of the harness, and it was proposed that "pit-tanning" after the European fashion—a longer, more complicated, and more expensive, but certainly superior process—should be tried with a view to improving the leather. Accordingly tenders for the supply of pit-tanned hides were invited. Only two tenders were submitted, one by a native, Mr. Killeebhoy Khanbhoy, and the other by Mr. Rowland. Mr. Khanbhoy's tender was dismissed as "unworthy of consideration." The other tender (Mr. Rowland's) offered to supply pit-tanned hides for a term of five years at the following rates—12 annas per lb. for buffalo and 14 annas for cow-hides. Mr. Rowland's present contract rates for bag-tanned hides are 9 annas and 13 annas respectively. The matter having been under consideration for several months, and the opinion recorded of every Government department and individual officer in any way concerned with it, the Inspector-General of Ordnance a few weeks since submitted an elaborate report on the whole question of the leather supply and the manufacture of harness and saddlery. The memorandum dealt with three propositions, namely, (1) whether the creation of a Government factory should be re-submitted for the consideration of the Government of India ; (2) whether, following the example of Madras, the leather should be got from England ; and (3) whether a local contract for the supply of pit-tanned hides should be entered into for a term of five years, from the 1st April, 1883—the date on which Mr. Rowland's present contract for the supply of "bag-tanned" hides will expire. The first proposition, the Inspector-General regarded as placed quite out of court by the fact that the Government of India recently replied to a representation on this head that after very full and careful consideration of the several proposals for opening a Government factory from time to time submitted by the Government of Bombay, the Governor-General in Council had come to the conclusion that the establishment of a second factory of this nature in India is inexpedient, and its success more than doubtful. There is a large Government factory at Cawnpore which supplies the Bengal Army with accoutrements, saddlery, &c. With regard to the second proposition the Inspector-General pointed out that it was "not in accordance with the present policy of Government, which was to open out the industries of the country," and he further quoted Major Spring's authority to show that the cost of getting harness from England would be greater than that incurred by manufacturing it locally. The Inspector-General described the rates tendered by Mr. Rowland for pit-tadned hides as "reasonable" and as comparing favourably with those of Cawnpore ; and he recommended their acceptance in anticipation of the first proposition—to establish a local Government factory—being again set aside. But some superior military authorities seem to have been seized with what we venture to consider an unreasoning and unreasonable prejudice against Bombay-made leather, and a desire to get all supplies from Cawnpore or from England. That the objection is nothing more than a prejudice, is shown by reports of officers who are supposed to be in a special degree qualified to judge of such matters. For instance, the Inspector-General of Artillery (Brigadier-General Leslie) reported in January last that he had been much pleased with the harness he saw in the Bombay Arsenal, and thought the workmanship very good—quite equal to any turned out at Cawnpore. The leather, also, General Leslie pronounced to be "very fair, and as good as, I should think, could be got in Bombay under the present system of tanning, and very little, if at all, inferior to Cawnpore leather." The Cawnpore leather here referred to, it should be noticed, is tanned by the pit system, which has not been given a trial yet in Bombay ; and if it be tried there is every reason to believe the leather made here would be fully equal to, it not better than, that turned out from the Bengal factory.

On the question of enlarging the Cawnpore factory, so as to enable it to supply the mounted branches of the Bombay Army with harness and saddlery, the Government of India, so recently as July last, replying to an application to permit this to be done, wrote that they considered the expediency of the proposal doubtful, both on account of the obvious political objections to having only one factory of this nature for the supply of all India—and that factory a quite unprotected one—and on the ground of the additional cost involved. The Government of India have on more than one occasion given expression to the opinion that it was desirable that Government of Bombay should again take into consideration the expediency of endeavouring to obtain, through contractors, supplies of leather "that has been tanned and cured locally." Yet in spite of this, and in the face of the Government of India's refusal to entertain the proposals either to create a new Government factory in this Presidency, or to sanction the supply of leather required for Bombay being drawn from Cawnpore ; and in spite of what is from a public point of view the most important consideration of all, namely, the Supreme Government's recently declared policy of fostering local industries, the Bombay Government have just issued a Resolution, recommending "for the re-consideration of the Government of India" the adoption of the proposal to create a local Government factory, "as being the most in accordance with public policy," with an intimation that if this should still be considered inexpedient, "it would be satisfactory to this Government" either to obtain the supply from Cawnpore, or from England, whichever the Government of India may prefer. The mode of supply on which the Supreme Government has repeatedly insisted as in accordance with its views of "public policy"—namely, obtaining leather of local manufacture, by local tender—is altogether ignored, leaving it to be inferred that it would not be "satisfactory to this Government." This is very perverse, and it is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will refuse to accede to the request of the local Government and in so far abandon their own enlightened policy for encouraging private enterprise and opening out local industries. To sanction the sending to England for the harness and saddlery required for the Bombay Army after the manufacture has been wholly carried on locally for so many years, and especially after the reports of Government officers in favour of the continuance of the local supply, would be a grave mistake, if only because of the effect such a change must necessarily have in destroying confidence in the declared policy of Lord Ripon's Government to encourage local industries throughout India. The proposals either to establish a local Government factory, or to draw the supply from the Government factory at Cawnpore, are equally opposed to the line of action the Supreme Government has marked out for itself in these matters.

WE have received the following telegram from a native gentleman at Poona :—"Suitable arrangements are not made to allow the natural mother of the Kolhapur Raja to stay with him. Thirteen of the men selected by the mother with the Political Agent's approval have been peremptorily ordered by Dr. Joynt to leave for Kolhapur, though his authority extends only to diet and medicine. Estrangement from loving relatives and servants has been the principal cause of the Maharaja's indisposition, and this step increases it to-day. The distressed mother telegraphs to the Governor and the Viceroy." We feel pretty sure that if Dr. Joynt peremptorily ordered the parties in question to quit Poona for Kolhapur, he did so for very good reasons. His first duty is to his unfortunate patient, and in such cases medical men as a rule find it advisable to keep those in their charge free from influences likely to aggravate their disorder.

IN a leader yesterday a local contemporary informs mankind that "just before the general election of 1874 nearly all the by-elections went in favour of the very Government that, a few months later, suffered such a crushing defeat." It is astonishing how people will write glibly about matters of which they know simply nothing. It was the fact that the by-elections in question went uniformly in favour of the Conservative Opposition that shook the moral authority of the Gladstone administration, and induced that statesman to appeal to the country with a taking fiscal programme calculated, in his view, to bring the constituencies round once more to the Liberal side. But, as it proved, the Conservative reaction was too deep and widespread to be resisted, and the general election, like the by-elections, went against the Liberal ministry, which thereupon resigned. We imagined every school-boy knew this, but it would appear that there are some who do not know it. With regard to the Stafford election, we are inclined to think that it does not tell much one way or the other in calculating the chances of the next general election. It is well known that several boroughs were lost to the Conservatives at the last election by the Irish vote being thrown into the Liberal scale in consequence of Lord Beaconsfield's unfortunate manifesto. No doubt those constituencies—probably a dozen in number all told—will now revert to the Conservatives, the Irish vote being given against the Liberals in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's coercion policy. Durham and Stafford have been already lost to the Government in that way. But a dozen seats more or less cannot materially diminish the preponderance of the Liberals in the House of Commons, and there is no evidence so far that any considerable number of Liberal constituences, where the Irish vote is not an important factor, are likely to change their allegiance and return Conservatives. It is too soon yet to forecast the result of the next general election.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

THERE is something marvellous in the simplicity with which the *Times* allows itself to be led by the nose by Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, M. P. That shrewd and self-seeking gentleman, who tries to combine the functions of one of the principal leader-writers for the *Morning Post* with those of an Irish demagogue, is notoriously distrusted by the more sincere and thoroughgoing Home Rulers. He never thrusts himself into danger, or incurs the odium and discomfort of fighting the battles of the peasantry in Ireland ; and one could not read without amusement the excellent reasons he gave lately for remaining on this side of the channel, instead of crossing over to Dublin to be imprisoned along with Mr. Parnell and other imprudent patriots. Mr. O'Donnell seems to have justly thought that the compulsory silence of the other Home Rulers was his opportunity ; and he has found great enjoyment, since the arrests took place, in denouncing the Government at harmless mob-meetings in Hyde Park and in writing long and ingenious letters, to which the good-natured *Times* (whose motto might be in these days that it "thinketh no evil") has given a prominent place in its columns, to make a show of keeping up on paper in London an agitation which has collapsed in Ireland. Irish affairs have suddenly taken a turn which neither the Government nor the Land League foresaw. The judges of the Land Court have shown a disposition to put the most favourable interpretation possible for the tenant on the provisions of the Land Act ; and they have gone so far, in one instance, as to lay down the startling rule that the tenant's right to have the value of his improvements deducted in the calculation of a fair rent shall not be considered to be cancelled even by a contract made before the year 1870 to surrender the improvements to the landlord at the expiration of the term of a lease. It is not to be wondered at that the tenantry generally cannot resist the temptation to get all they can from such a court ; and many thousands of cases have already been filed. This rush to the Land Court might seem an awkward fact for the Land Leaguers, who exhorted the peasantry to pay no rent till their leaders were released ; for of course a tenant who applies to have a fair rent fixed must go on paying the old rent till his case is decided, or he would put himself out of court. But the versatile Mr. O'Donnell is equal to the occasion ; and he now insists that Mr. Parnell only wished to select certain test cases, in order that the Land Court might not be overwhelmed with an avalanche of applications which would block all business for years to come, and that this benevolent intention has been frustrated by the despotic action of the Government in arresting the chiefs of the League. This may be an amusing bit of comedy, but the *Times* makes itself ridiculous in treating it seriously. Evidently the Irish tenants, more particularly in Ulster, have thought the matter out for themselves, and intend to accept without thanks the share of the landlord's rent which the Land Court is likely to assign to them. When they have swallowed and digested this portion of the spoil, there is nothing to prevent them from starting a fresh agitation and asking for more. Mr. Parnell, therefore, may keep a tranquil mind in his prison, for the future of Ireland in all probability belongs to him. The Land Act is not accepted as a message of peace, but only as an instalment of justice, and it is doubtful if even the complete expropriation of the landlords would make the peasantry contented. For, even if you establish them as owners of their petty holdings, on the condition that they pay a moderate yearly sum as compensation to the State for having bought out the landlords, how are the peasant proprietors to thrive on soil which can only be made productive by the investment of a large amount of capital in it ? I grant that peasant proprietorship may answer, if you couple it with, I will not say Malthusianism, but Bradlaughism. Check, after the French fashion, the natural increase of the population, and the condition of the individual may be bettered, though the State must fall into decay. But, while clericalism and large families instead of Socialism and "self-restraint" flourish in Ireland, the division of the soil among a multitude of petty proprietors can only mean the perpetuation of agricultural misery. The present condition of the Deccan ryots appears to me a perfect *reductio ad absurdum* of the system that some philosophers wish to establish in Ireland. The Government of India, in its anxiety to root an impoverished peasantry in the soil, has fenced the ryot round with so many securities against disturbance for any debts he may contract, that no capitalist will now lend him money, and the last resource of the Government, if we are to believe Mr. Wedderburn, is to create a State Bank, to replace the soukar ; that is to say, the State will get no land rent unless it first lends the ryot money to pay it with. Such must always be the consequence of allowing a vein of false sentiment to perplex the natural working of harsh but salutary economical laws.

Mr. Fawcett, in the studiously moderate, not to say tame, speech delivered to his constituents at Hackney on Wednesday evening, gave utterance to a *dictum* about landed property which is unworthy of a man of his reputation as a political economist, though it only betrays that incurable taint of Socialistic feeling from which the otherwise sensible writings of Mr. Fawcett are never wholly free. He preaches the doctrine that, although private rights of property in land must be respected, still land is somehow different from other kinds of property, and a fitter subject for legislation. For, he argues, if a man lets a house at too high a rent, that is only a matter which concerns the owner and the occupier ; but, when the terms of a contract between the landlord and tenant of a farm are of such a nature as to discourage cultivation, the supply of food is restricted, and the loss is shared by the whole community. But, surely, it may be said in like manner that, if a manufacturer is illiberal in his dealings with his workpeople, and strikes ensue, the consequent rise in the price of clothing is a tax that will fall on the whole community. In this case, then, no less than in that of land, the Legislature would, by Mr. Fawcett's reasoning, be justified in interfering with freedom of contract. In fact, all theories based on an assumed peculiarity in the character of landed property which excuses the State for taking the management of it into its own hands involve, by a logical necessity, the subjection of private property of all kinds to the absolute control of a Parliamentary majority. Mr. Fawcett himself, you will remark, democrat as many unobservant persons take him to be, actually trembles at the possible consequences of a further extension of the franchise which will place the election of our Parliament rulers in the hands of an unpropertied and unenlightened mob. His significant plea for the representation of minorities shows that he has the good sense to appreciate the perils of universal suffrage.

The war of words between Ministerial and Opposition orators goes bravely on, but the speeches on either side seem to be mainly composed of taunts and recriminations which form very profitless reading and are not, I think, very widely read. As for the state of public feeling, that is almost as variable now-a-days in England as the weather. This week it would appear from the municipal elections that Conservatism is in the ascendant, for the Conservative gains in the elections of Town Councillors in the boroughs of England and Wales are considerable, and the most encouraging feature of these victories is that the majority of them have been won in the large towns. Such successes, if they do not betoken a return to Conservative principles on the part of the electors generally, may at least be accepted as a proof of the great improvement that has been effected in Conservative local organisation. But I find that at the head-quarters of the party there prevails a disposition not to be elated by these triumphs. The managers of the party seem resolved not to commit the mistake of being over-sanguine again ; they are more likely to run into the opposite error of discouraging others by the example of their own faint-heartedness. Thus, at a critical time when every vacant seat ought to be contested, they have provided no candidate for Tiverton, and they do not speak very hopefully of the prospects of their candidate at Stafford. The Conservative head-quarters staff suffer, in fact, like Sir S. Northcote, from a want of what is called "go."

The collapse of the negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty with France—for, though the *Times* tries to make out that a compromise is still possible, Manchester and Bradford reports affirm that the breach is final—is entirely due to the want of courage of the present English Ministry. The majority of Frenchmen are staunch protectionists, and, as Mr. Fawcett acknowledges, free trade has of late years lost instead of gaining ground in France. The Commercial Treaty of 1860 would never have been concluded with the will of the French people. Napoleon thrust it on the country by a veritable *coup d'état* made in the dark ; and his real object in coming to terms with Cobden was political rather than economical. He wanted to propitiate the English Liberals, and reconcile them to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French Empire ; and he bought their connivance with the gift of the Treaty of Commerce. Hence Mr. Bright's memorable exclamation, "Perish Savoy !" But the French Republic has no especial reason for courting the English alliance just now. It has settled its affairs in Tunis, and it is quite aware that its aims in Egypt are incompatible with the maintenance of peace and good-will between France and England. Nor has it anything to fear from letting the existing treaty expire. An English Government of which Mr. Bright is a member cannot abandon free trade ; and our Ministry has, therefore, throughout the negotiations with France, persisted in saying that England will keep her ports open to French goods even if no treaty be concluded, and if France shuts out English merchandize from her ports by prohibitive duties. The French, of course, are delighted with such unselfish conduct on our part ; and they ask, "What motive have we for making concessions to England ? We will import our wines and silks as freely as ever, even if we have no treaty, and we shall not be exposed to English competition at home." Our Government seems to have made use of the Prince of Wales this week to try and win over M. Gambetta, who is so soon to be Prime Minister of the Republic ; but it is Gambetta's mission to flatter the pride of Frenchmen, and he took special pains at Havre the other day to proclaim his anxiety to guard the national industries. No better terms can therefore be expected from him. The only weapon that our Commissioners could have used effectively is that of retaliation ; the mere threat to impose heavier import duties on French wines and silks, or an export duty on English coal, would probably have brought the French negotiators to their senses ; but this is a weapon which free traders will not employ, and English interests will have to suffer accordingly, for it is absurd to pretend that the loss of the French market for our cotton and woollen manufactures will not affect very seriously two of our chief industries.

It may be that I take a desponding view of foreign politics, but I cannot help fearing that the political isolation of England in Europe is now nearly complete. Bismarck has revenged himself for the shortsightedness of Mr. Gladstone in refusing to make England a party to the alliance of Germany and Austria by renewing the old ties of friendship between Russia and the Great Powers of Central Europe, and admitting Italy to a partnership in their plans for the redistribution of political power on the Continent. That any distinct scheme of aggrandisement has been agreed upon, to be executed at a definite time, is of course improbable ; but it is clear that the instability of the system of administration established by the Berlin Treaty in the Balkan Peninsula may at any moment bring up the Eastern question for final settlement ; and there seem to be good grounds for the belief that in such a case the advance of Austria to the Ægeian will not be opposed by Russia, who will be satisfied if she be allowed to have her own way at Constantinople and in Asia Minor. Italy would, of course, receive compensation on the coast of the Adriatic, while Germany, having gratified the ambition of her rivals in the East and South, would be left at liberty to do what she liked in Northern Europe. The expectation is not an unreasonable one that plenty of occupation might meanwhile be provided for France and England in Egypt. I suppose that this country would not go to war, so long as Mr. Gladstone's Government remained in power, to keep the Russians from advancing through Armenia and Asia Minor to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean ; but even the present Ministry would be bound, in such a case, to protect English interests in Egypt by occupying that country, and M. Gambetta is not the man to let us take Egypt without a fight. These are not remote troubles, they belong to the near future ; and, indeed, the present state of Egypt is so full of the elements of mischief that, without Bismarck's machinations, a struggle between France and England for supremacy in the Isthmus of Suez seems to be inevitable.

A denial has been given by the ministerial organs to the persistent rumours of Mr. Gladstone's intention to retire, founded on some references in his Leeds speeches to the question who shall succeed him in the leadership of the Liberal party. That the Premier should resign while the Irish business is still unsettled seems to be out of the question ; but he probably contemplates giving up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in order to make room for Lord Derby in the Cabinet. It is rumoured that Sir W. Harcourt will replace Lord Selborne as Lord Chancellor.

J. M. M.

THE VICEROY AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, No · 0.

THE Viceroy bade "good-bye" to Jeypore and its hospitable Maharaja and people yesterday morning at 12 o'clock, amid the customary salutes and ceremonies, and accompanied by Colonel Walter, officiating Chief Commissioner of Rajputana, and the members of his Excellency's personal staff, including the Hon'ble Mr. Grant, Colonel Chesney, and Mr. Durand. The party reached the picturesque and ancient town of Ajmere at four yesterday afternoon, after a quick journey by rail through an interesting country and over some steep gradients. On the way, alongside the line, were seen many a noble buck and many a herd of browsing deer, which must have made the heart of the sportsman long for a rifle and a little leisure. At the railway station to meet his Excellency (Lady Ripon followed in the evening by ordinary train) were Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of Ajmere, Major Lasselle, Assistant Commissioner, a large number of civil, military, and political officers, and visitors, for whom seats were provided on the platform, which was hung with banners and flags, and otherwise decorated. Amongst the native nobility, there were present the Maharaja of Kishengurh, the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, the Nawab of Tonk, the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, the representatives of the Maharao Raja of Bundi, and the Istumrardars of Ajmere, with the Municipal Committee and the honorary magistrates. On alighting from the railway carriage his Excellency was welcomed by Mr. Saunders, who introduced him to the principal personages present : after which he took his seat in his own carriage, and drove direct to the Residency, preceded and followed by detachments of the 1st Bombay Lancers. A Viceregal salute was fired, as his Excellency stepped from the railway carriage, by half a battery of E-2 R. A., which was posted close by. The Agra Volunteers formed a guard of honour on the platform of the railway station, and the Mhairwarra Battalion, with band and colours, formed a second guard of honour at the entrance. The second battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment furnished a guard of honour at the Residency, and the artillery fired a second salute on his Excellency's arrival here. The roads along the line of route were lined by the troops of the Mhairwarra Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment, and by the police and the levies of the native chiefs at present in Ajmere. There was no attempt made to decorate the roads or the public buildings in the neighbourhood of the route, with the exception of one triumphal arch of evergreens and flags which was thrown across the road at the foot of the hill below the Residency, and upon which was inscribed the legend "Welcome to the Marquis of Ripon," in white letters on a red ground. The absence of decorations, however, must have been a pleasant relief to eyes which for nearly a week previous had been looking upon everything that could be conceived in the way of decorative display. On the Viceroy's arrival at the Residency he immediately encountered a large body of gentlemen representing the Municipality of Ajmere, who had come to present him with an address of welcome. The deputation were shown at once into the large reception room of the Residency, and here the members of the committee and the honorary magistrates of the city were introduced to his Excellency. This done, one of the leading members of the deputation produced and read a copy of the address in the vernacular to his Excellency, who held an English translation of it in his hand. The address ran as follows :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, appear before your Excellency to-day, on behalf of the residents of Ajmere, to offer your Excellency our sincere and hearty welcome to this ancient city, the capital of Rajputana, and, at the same time, to express to your Excellency, as the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, our deep affection and profound loyalty towards her Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family.

2. We take this opportunity of bringing to your Excellency's notice that in accordance with the promise made in the address presented by the residents of Ajmere at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, the Empress Park (Kaisar Bagh) has been laid out, and is now nearing completion. The Park, though in its infancy, has made fair progress, and will, it is hoped, receive your Excellency's approbation.

3. We also most respectfully take this opportunity to offer our sincere congratulation to your Excellency on the termination of military operations on the frontiers of Northern India, and we trust that continued peace will allow your Excellency to carry through many improvements anxiously looked for in the internal administration of the country.

4. We now wish to thank your Excellency for the loan granted by the Government of India, which will enable us to give, free of charge, to our fellow-citizens the inestimable benefits of plentiful and pure drinking water, and to introduce a system of sanitary reforms which, we trust, will materially improve, in the future, the health of our town.

5. We would also gladly improve our town by a better system of lighting and drainage, and by opening out our close and crowded lanes ; but for all these purposes an increased income is required, and therefore we hail with pleasure the publication of a resolution by your Excellency's Government relieving the Municipalities of some provinces of India of the charge for their police ; and we trust that ere long the advantages of the decentralization policy will be extended to Ajmere.

6. Not desiring to trespass on your Excellency's valuable time and patience, but with earnest prayers for the long life and happiness of your Excellency and of Lady Ripon, and trusting that your future Viceregal rule in India will be attended with the blessings of unbroken peace and prosperity.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows :—

GENTLEMEN—I am much obliged to you for the address which you have been good enough to present to me, and I am especially gratified to observe the expressions of loyalty and devotion—of deep affection and profound loyalty—in your own words which are contained in this address when speaking of our beloved and illustrious sovereign the Queen-Empress. It will be my agreeable duty to communicate that expression of your sentiments to her Majesty, and I know that she will be greatly touched, because she cherishes deeply the affection and the loyalty of her Indian subjects.

You speak of the new Park which has been laid out in the neighbourhood of your city, and which is now approaching completion. I was very glad to find that my route to this house lay through a portion of that Park, and to observe how much it will conduce alike to the beauty of this neighbourhood and, I trust, to the enjoyment of the inhabitants of Ajmere.

I can assure you, with reference to that paragraph of your address which alludes to the loan which has been made by the Government of India in order to confer upon the inhabitants of this district the great benefit of a plentiful supply of pure drinking water, that it is the earnest desire of the Government to see the blessings of pure water and good drainage, and all sanitary improvements, extended as widely as possible to the cities and towns of India.

Gentlemen, you have spoken of a recent resolution of Government upon the subject of local self-government. I have had occasion to make various remarks upon that subject very recently in reply to addresses from bodies similar to your own in other parts of the country, and as in these days the words which are spoken by a Governor-General upon such occasions find their way by some mysterious process into the pages of the newspapers, I will not repeat what I have said before. You have especially spoken in this address of one portion of the recent resolution of Government in which we express our desire that, so far as may be possible, the funds raised by municipal bodies should be devoted to objects over which those bodies can, with advantage to themselves and to the country, exercise a direct control. We attach, gentlemen, great importance to that principle, first, because we believe it to be in itself a sound principle of taxation, and secondly, because we feel sure that by, as far as may be, devoting the funds raised by municipal taxation to local purposes in which those who pay them have a direct interest, we shall best promote self-government, and we shall best secure that those who are charged with the representation of their fellow-citizens, as you are, will pay earnest and intelligent attention to the various objects over which their control and administration are extended. I rejoice to find from the remarks which you have made upon this occasion that that principle is one which commends itself to your judgment.

And now, gentlemen, I do not know that I need detain you longer, except once more to thank you very heartily for the good wishes which you have expressed for me and for my wife. I can assure you that I feel those good wishes very deeply, and that it is my earnest desire that when my administration of affairs in this country comes to an end, I may have the good fortune to carry away with me to my own country those good wishes which you are now so kind as to convey to me.

But, gentlemen, I cannot conclude what I have to say to you to-day without adverting for one moment to another topic. For how would it be possible for an Englishman speaking to the natives of India not to ask you to join with him in giving the first and earliest welcome to one who is present in Ajmere to-day? We have with us now, gentlemen, the son of a great father, the son of a man who gave all his energies—and they were wonderful—all his talents—and they were great—all that purity of character by which he was distinguished, to the service of India and of England. We have here to-day the son of John Lawrence ; and I am sure that you, Europeans and natives alike, will join with me in tendering to Lord Lawrence our hearty congratulations on his visit to this country. I know that he will find in India many objects of interest, recalling to him the recollections of his youth, and I know that I speak the sentiments of all in India when I say that we honour him for the name he bears, and that that name and the memory of John Lawrence will never fade from the recollection of the Europeans and natives of this country. I esteem it a fortunate circumstance that I am the first Governor-General of India to whose lot it has fallen to welcome Lord Lawrence to this country, because I set before myself from the very first hour when I undertook the great task of the administration of India the noble example of Lord Lawrence as that which I should endeavour to follow, and it will be the proudest object of my ambition to walk, so far as I am able, in his footsteps.

The conclusion of his Excellency's speech was greeted with warm but suppressed applause, and the deputation then took their leave. Nothing was done in the course of the afternoon, the only other item in the day's events being the levée after dinner, which was very well attended for a small community like that of Ajmere. To-morrow will be a busy day for His Excellency. Between 11 and 12 he receives visits from the native chiefs ; at 12-30 distributes the prizes to the successful students of the Mayo College whom he will address ; afterwards he will be entertained at a luncheon by the college authorities, and the rest of the day will be spent in returning the visits of the chiefs, driving through the city and probably visiting the Government College ; viewing the illumination of the Lake in the evening, and attending the after-dinner reception at the Residency.

Ajmere is, as your readers are aware, one of the prettiest places in Rajputana, and from certain points of view makes the spectator occasionally forget that he is not looking at Italian scenery. The city rests on the slope of one of the hills, which enclose a beautiful and picturesque bit of country. It is surrounded by an ancient wall of stone, and possesses several mosques and temples built in a massive style of architecture. The Viceroy and Lady Ripon have taken up their abode in the Residency—an ordinary bungalow—the staff in tents around. The view from the crest of the hill on which the Residency stands is probably the finest and most picturesque to be obtained. Below it is a pretty extensive artificial lake—the Ana Sagar, bordered away on its left margin with old temples and houses, whose white tops or corners peep out from luxuriant green foliage ; beyond in the distance, rising almost abruptly from the water's edge to a height of about 3,000 feet, is the Taraghur mountain, with its craggy sides, and its summit covered with houses, for the occupation of those who care to enjoy the purer and colder air which such a height affords ; while away to the right the margin of the lake is bounded by patches of forest, with a range of low bare hills behind. Extensive forest operations are everywhere being carried on, and in twenty or thirty years hence all the bare hills and tracts of country outlying the city will be clothed with trees and vegetation, thus of course adding much to the beauty of the place. "The Empress Park" covers a large extent of ground—about eighty acres—and although in its "infancy," as I am informed, has many beautiful patches of well-cultivated and carefully-kept grounds and possesses some rare specimens of plants and flowers. A very handsome bronzed fountain has just been presented to the gardens by the Raja of Ulwar, and is in course of erection.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who attended the levée held by his Excellency the Viceroy at the Residency at Ajmere on Saturday evening last, the 19th inst :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Saunders, Mr. L. S.
Walter, Lt. Col. C. K. M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col.
Grant, Hon'ble C.
Chesney, Col. G. T.
Tweedie, Lt. Col.
Carnegy, Brig. Genl.
Lawrence, Lord.

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Law, Major V. E.
Gray, Rev. J.
Jones, Capt. W. R.
Target, Mr. C. B.
Carter, Mr. J. M.
Homan, Mr. E. N.
Roberts, Major.
Blood, Capt. B.
Moberley, Lt. Col.
St. John, Lt. Col.
Bisset, Major.
Barwise, Mr. J. W.
Newcombe, Mr. A.
Goodwin, Mr. F.
Gutersloh, Mr. F.
Constable, Mr. W.
Johnstone, Mr. J.
Boddam, Capt. C.
Gray, Rev. A.
White, Mr. J.
Reilley, Lieut. J. C.
Reid, Mr. F. L.
Muir, Major W.
Bell, Lieut. J.
Dangerfield, Mr. P.
Bartlett, Mr. J.
Collett, Mr. J.
Adams, Dr. A.
Gilbert, Mr. C.
Thompson, Lieut. W.
Lasselle, Major J.
Rennick, Mr. C. S.
Gray, Mr. W.
Jones, Mr. J.
Anderson, Lieut.-Col.
Bignell, Mr. R.
Buglay, Major.
Ramsay, Mr. H.
Fagan, Major J.
Joscelyne, Mr. D.
Brassington, Mr.
Clarke, Capt. W.
Rowe, Lieut. H.
Boileau, Lieut.-Col. F.
Croft, Surgeon J.
Fenwick, Lieut. W.
Rundall, Mr.
Ravenshaw, Lieut. C. W.
O'Callaghan, Mr.
Phelps, Lt. Col. A.
Liardet, Capt. W.
Morton, Mr. A.
Newman, Surg. Maj.
Fraser, Capt. E. A.
Ward, Mr. A.
Lawrence, Mr. W.
Wilkinson, Mr. J. W.
Steel, Major.
Shoolbred, Rev. W.
Smith, Major P.
Magne, Lieut.
Shaw, Lieut.
Welch, Capt.
Crommelin, Mr. C.
Powell, Lieut. R.
Chaldecott, Major.
Mosse, Lieut. J.
Kerr, Mr. T.
Grant, Lieut. Col.
Loch, Capt. W.
Scott, Lieut.

NEW PRESENTATION.

Boileau, Lieut. A., by Major Chaldecott.
Leibs, Lt., by Major Bisset.
Biscoe, Lt., by Major Bisset.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Mahomed Obeydoola Khan Sahebzada, C. S. I.
Syam Sunder Lall, Babu.
Seth Samir Mal.
Seth Mohun Lal.
Seth Ramchunder.
Kazi Munirud-ud-din.
Shaik-ul-Mashaig Ghyosudin.
Ali Khan.
Chand Mall.
Moolchand.
Gunga Pershad.
Mohun Lal.
Hussain Ali.
Salegh Ram.
Sanwah Sinh.
Amer Ali.
Bigy Sinh.
Dewan Munshi Ajudhya Pershad.
Lahurul Hussein.
Rai Bishen Suruh.
Naib-ulla-Shah.
Pundit Bhagram.

The following native officers of the Mhairwarra Battalion were presented.

Chunda Bahadur, Subadar Major.
Budra 1st, Subedar.
Budra 2nd, Subedar.
Shunker Lal, Subedar.
Ram Singh, Subedar.
Ram Lal, Jemadar.
Buta, Jemadar.
Kulla, Jemadar.
Buldeo, Jemadar.
Jawana, Jemadar.
Bhyru, Jemadar.

The following native officers of the 1st Bombay Lancers were also presented :—

Mahomed Zamin Ali and Rugunath Singh, Jemadars.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR E. H. GREATHED.

REUTER announces the death of Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B. Sir Edward served with the 8th Regiment at the seige of Delhi in 1857 (in command from 30th June to the end of the seige) ; was present at the repulse of sorties on the 9th, 14th, and 18th July, and commanded the 3rd Brigade during the repulse of the enemy's attack on the 23rd July. He commanded the column sent to occupy the Khoodsiabagh and Ludlow Castle on the 7th September, by which operation the batteries were advanced to within 180 yards of the walls, and led the regiment to the assault and served with it in the city. On the 24th September he left Delhi in command of a moveable column and defeated the enemy at Bolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra. He commanded the third brigade of the army under Lord Clyde from the 10th November, 1857, to 9th January, 1858, and was present at the action of Dilkoosa in Lucknow during the operations resulting in the relief of the garrison ; commanded advance pickets at Cawnpore, and was present in the action of Khudagunj and occupation of Futtehgurh. He obtained the C.B. and medal with two clasps, and was promoted colonel for his distinguished services in the field.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE s. s. Calabria, with head-quarters, 15 officers, 190 men, and 221 horses, from Natal, is due at Bombay on the 3rd proximo. The detachment of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment marched from Neemuch *en route* to Saugor on the 17th instant, having been relieved by a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.

Half of "G" Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, 2 companies of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, one troop 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and the head-quarters and half-battalion of the 6th Regiment N. I. left Neemuch on the 18th instant *en route* to Chittore in connection with the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to that place. One troop of the 1st Bombay Lancers, half E. Battery 2nd Brigade, and two companies 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment marched from Nusseerabad on the 18th instant to escort his Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere.

Two companies of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade arrived at Poona on the 20th instant from Sattara.

No 2 Company Sappers and Miners is expected in Bombay on the morning of the 26th. The company, which consists of one European officer, two native officers, three non-commissioned officers, 81 men, and 6 followers will encamp on the Esplanade, pending their embarkation to Aden per I. G. steamer Amberwitch.

CHORAL FESTIVAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE ninth annual choral festival was held in the Cathedral last evening, when the united choirs of Bombay took part in a service worthy of the name of "festival." Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the service the aisles and nave of the old Fort church were crowded with a throng of expectant listeners, while the gathering of white-robed choristers proclaimed to passers-by that the usual week-day serenity of the quiet Cathedral was about to be disturbed by an event at the same time both unusual and attractive. The service was well rendered throughout, showing both careful training on the part of Mr. Wyer, the conductor, and painstaking labour on the part of the various choirs singing in the festival. The Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, the work of a comparatively new composer, were both sung with vigour and expression, the choir answering well to the baton of their leader in observing the various gradations of tone requisite in rendering these canticles of the church. The first anthem, "With Angels and Archangels," composed by J. L Hopkins, a work well fitted for a service of this kind, was rendered with much precision and was most effective ; but the final anthem, the "Gloria in Excelsis" from Mozart's 12th Mass, which was sung at the conclusion of the sermon, formed a most fitting and appropriate ending for a service of praise and song. Though sung, perhaps, rather slow, it was sung throughout with an earnestness and power which amply atoned for any defects in time. The service was appropriately commenced with the Old Hundredth Psalm : after which the service was intoned by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The first lesson was read by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, the second by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Black, who chose for his text the 2nd verse of the 43rd chapter of Ezekiel, and discoursed eloquently upon the power and sanctity of praise and prayer to God. At the conclusion of the sermon the "Gloria in Excelsis" and two offertory hymns were sung, and the large congregation dispersed.

We must congratulate the promoters of the festival upon the success which attended their efforts,—success which was due to the masterly conductorship of Mr. Wyer, whose musical energy and organising genius could not fail to bring success in their wake. Mr. Wyer was ably seconded at the organ by Mr. Mant, to whom a word of commendation is due as an ever ready and watchful accompanyist. The hymns and responses were well sung, the psalms being the weakest feature in the service ; and we think that the festival cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon church music in general in the Bombay churches.

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTORE, Nov. 22

His Excellency's departure this morning from Ajmere for Chittore was without ceremony. The journey was broken for luncheon at Bhilwarra. The 1st Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment chanced to be encamped there, being on march to Nasirabad, and furnished a guard of honour.

His Excellency's reception here has been exceedingly cordial, and marked by much pomp. On the plain to the west of the famous hill fortress lie the extensive and well-laid-out camps of the Viceroy and Maharana. Round about the former are the tents of the European guests the Maharana has invited for the occasion, and encampments of the following troops:—Half battery G-2 R. A., two companies, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a wing of the 6th Bombay N. I., a squadron 1st Bombay Lancers, a company Meywar Bhil corps, and a company of the Deoli Irregulars.

The Viceroy arrived at about half-past four, and was received on the temporary platform close to the camp by the Maharana, Dr. Stratton, Sir R. Phayre, and others. The Bhil Corps furnished a guard of honour. The entire route to the camp was lined by the British troops contingents belonging to the Raj. A procession was formed as follows:—Elephant with golden banner of Meywar, followed by a second elephant with the band of the 1st [illegible] Lancers; next two elephants with Dr. And[illegible] Captain Loch and Lieutenant Little [illegible]; a body of chobdars and men bearing the national symbols of Meywar; two elephants, that on the left bearing the Maharana, with a sirdar; on his right the Viceroy and Captain Muir. To them followed further twenty-two elephants in pairs, bearing the members of his Excellency's staff and other gentlemen, and surdars of Meywar; then a company of the Bhil Corps brought up the rear. The effect of the scene, which was otherwise brilliant, was in some degree marred by the scarcity of spectators, Chittore not boasting any great population.

At the Viceroy's tent the guard of honour was furnished by the Worcestershire Regiment. A good many salutes were fired in the course of the ceremonials, namely, one when the Maharana set out to meet the Viceroy, a second when the Viceregal train came in sight, a third as his Excellency reached his tent, and a fourth when the Maharana returned to his camp.

Lady Ripon did not accompany the Viceroy, but arrives to-morrow morning.

Mr. Primrose was also unable to accompany the party, being, it will be learnt with regret, prevented by indisposition.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 22.

The Nizam and Sir Salar Jung were present at the races to-day, but altogether the attendance was not so large as on previous days. The lotteries overnight were fairly well supported, amounting nearly to Rs. 19,000. The course was in capital order, and there was some good racing.

First Race.—"The Deccan Cup," value Rs. 1,000. Presented by H. H. the Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. 1¼ mile. Entrance, 1st September Rs. 50, 1st October Rs. 100, 1st November Rs. 200.

Young Revenge, 9st. 13lbs., Vinall	1
Furreed, 9st. 1lb, Oomar	2
Sir Frank, 7st. 8lbs., Rowjee	3
Kohinoor, 9st. 4lbs., Clarke	0
King Arthur, 9st. 10lbs., Bowen	0
Exchange, 8st. 13lbs., Gerard	0
Express, 8st. 6lbs., Blackburn	0
Armistice, 8st. 2lbs., Native	0
Sir John, 8st. 2lbs., Native	0
Mooltan 8st., Owner	0
My Dream, 7st. 8lbs., Captain Ahmed	0
Patrician, 7st. 5lbs., Ramchurn	0
Khoorsheed, 7st. 4lbs., Bismelleh Khan	0

The thirteen horses coloured on the card for this race had only just gone to the post, when Kohinoor bolted and ran into Khoorsheed, both horses falling. Kohinoor rolled over Clarke, his jockey, who was taken up insensible; and at first people thought he was dead, but subsequently he recovered slightly, and it is believed he is not hurt seriously, though there is a chance of his having concussion of the brain and internal injuries. Kohinoor was badly hurt, walking away very lame. Khoorsheed and his rider escaped unhurt. Then came a false start, in which Patrician fell over; but neither horse nor jockey was hurt. Finally, the flag fell to a straggling start, the horses going in the following order:—Furreed, Sir Frank, Young Revenge, My Dream, King Arthur, and Exchange. A mile from home Sir Frank was leading, with Furreed lying second, and Young Revenge ahead of the others, who were all together, with the exception of Sir John and Exchange, who were last. Ascending the hill, Furreed and Sir Frank were still leading, but here Vinall brought up Young Revenge, and the latter came away and won in a canter by two lengths. Time 2min. 49sec. For this race Abdool Rahmon's stable had been a great favourite in the lotteries overnight, next in demand being Armistice, Mr. Maitland's stable, and Sir Frank.

Second Race.—"The Peishkar's Purse" of Rs. 800. Presented by Raja Rajayan Naraindar Pershad and Rs. 700 from the fund. Handicap for all horses that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 75, forfeit Rs. 25 for not accepting the handicap. 2 miles.

Fizz, 8st. 13lbs., Vinall	1
Coongoola, 7st. 11lbs., Ramchurn	2
Maid of Orleans, 6st. 4lbs., Curreem	3
At Last, 8st. 1lb., Bowen	0

At Last was a hot favourite for this race, Fizz being second favourite. After one attempt the flag fell to a good start, Coongoola and Maid of Orleans making the running, with Fizz lying third. No change occurred till half way round, when At Last began to drop back, and shortly afterwards, on ascending the hill, Fizz took the lead, Coongoola lying well up. Entering the straight, a tremendous race ensued between Fizz and Coongoola, the former, who had always the best of it, winning by a head. Time 3min. 41sec.; the last mile-and-a-half in 2min. 45sec.

Third Race.—"Residency Purse" of Rs. 500. Handicap for all galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20 for not standing handicap. Distance 1½ mile.

Rosy Morn, 8st. 3lbs., Oomar	1
Grey Warrior, 9st. 13lbs., Vinall	2
Sirmust, 8st. 10lbs., Rowjee	3
Grey Leg, 9st., Native	0
Shah, 8st. 13lb., Bowen	0
Victory, 7st. 10lbs., Ismael	0
Scorpion, 7st. 9lbs., Gerard	0

The field were kept waiting at the post for Tiger, who through some mistake did not turn up, and the horses were started without him. Grey Warrior, Tiger, and Abdool Rahmon's stable had been favourites, all being fancied. The flag fell at the first attempt, Rosy Morn making the running, with Greyleg second, Grey Warrior third, and the others well up. Ascending the hill, Rosy Morn was still leading, the others being close together, and on rounding the corner Vinall brought up Grey Warrior, but could never catch Rosy Morn, who won by two lengths. Time 2min. 53 sec.

Fourth Race.—"The Chudderghaut Cup," Rs. 400. Presented by the Nawab Shumsheer Jung Bahadur and Rs. 600 from the fund. A selling race for all horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 9 stone. 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 250 above or below Rs. 2,000. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 50 day before the meeting.

Hobart, 6st. 4lbs., Native	1
Franciscan, 8st., Vinall	2
Kingsley, 9st.	3
Wild Irishman, 9st. 7lbs., Cozens	0
Angler, 8st. 11lbs., Native	0

Wild Irishman was the favourite for this race. After three false starts, caused chiefly by the impatience of Angler to get away, the flag fell, Angler making the running, with Wild Irishman lying second, and Hobart third. Half a mile from home Wild Irishman was beaten and Hobart coming to the front, took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning in a canter by a length. His owner bought him in after the race for Rs. 800. Time 2min. 19sec.

Fifth Race.—"The Nizam's Military Cup." Presented by the officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 500, and Rs. 500 from the fund. A handicap hurdle race for all horses. Entrance Rs. 30. About ¾ mile.

Ruby, 9st. 11lbs., Native	1
Scud, 8st. 6lbs., Ramchurn	2
Fire Queen, 8st. 2lbs.	3
Royal Exchange, 7st. 12lbs., Gerard	0

All four ponies were backed for this race, the start, for which took place almost in the dark. Entering the straight, Ruby was seen to be leading, with Scud lying second. A good race between the pair resulted in favour of Ruby by a length. Time 1min. 29 sec.

Sixth Race.—"Sooroornuggur Stakes" of Rs. 400. A Hurry-Skurry for all untrained horses that have never started for a race of any description, the property of noblemen and gentlemen (natives) of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, to be ridden by persons who have never won a race of any description. Catch weights. Distance ½ mile. Entrance 1st November Rs. 20, post entrance Rs. 50.

This race did not fill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

BETROTHAL OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is officially announced that H. R. H. Prince Leopold was betrothed to the Princess Helene of Waldeck on Saturday last at Frankfort.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Latest advices from Mecca state that the mortality from cholera is decreasing.

OBITUARY.

General Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., Colonel of the 108th Foot.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 19th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 19th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅝
4½ " "	91⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
5 " French Rentes	116⅝
Bar Silver	51⅞

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Departure—Hampshire.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 22, 8 A. M.

Mail-steamer Peshawur, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 22, 12-45 P. M.

H. M. S. Ready, from Trincomalee, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 22, 3-15 P. M.

Mail-steamer Carthago, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(November 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and from Nordeney are interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

At 10 p.m.	74·6 Farht.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

At 6 a.m.	71·3
" 10 a.m.	80·1
" 2 p.m.	87·1
" 4 p.m.	83·5

The Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in India, Right Worshipful Brother Macintosh Balfour, Grand Master, have resolved to forward to the Earl of Haddington, a high officer in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, a vote of condolence (engrossed on vellum) upon the death of his son, Lieut. the Honourable Baillie Hamilton, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who died at Poona on the 13th August last.

The native papers are making a very uncalled-for outcry about the decision of Mr. Cooper in the Auckland assault case. The *Indu Prakash* speaks of Mr. Brownlow as having been "let off with a paltry fine of Rs. 500." We do not think it was a paltry fine at all, but rather a stiff penalty. The fine, loss of pay while under suspension, and costs of defending the case, probably lose Mr. Brownlow at least twelve months' salary, which is not a paltry fine, by any means.

The *Ultramar* learns by telegram that Major Assençao de Sà, who was on his way from Portugal to take up the post of Governor of Diu, died of cholera at Aden.

The contributions to the Lahore Cathedral Fund amount to Rs. 1,12,073-2-9.

The Simla Municipality are conducting the local water-pipes to the cart-road to Kalka for the especial use of the Government bullock-train cattle—a good idea originating with Mr. Horace Goad, the Municipal Secretary.

Both the Battery 11-9th Royal Artillery, and the detachment 2nd Norfolk Regiment, under the respective commands of Major Deshon and Captain Cotton, are on the point of leaving Jutogh for the plains, until next spring.

The Khan of Lalpura is expected to come into Peshawur about the time of Sir Robert Egerton's visit to that place next month.

Colonel J. G. Cordner, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, has returned from leave to England, and taken over command of the Royal Artillery, Oudh Division, from Lieutenant-Colonel Smithett, who has been officiating in the appointment during Colonel Cordner's absence.

The Directors of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company are advertising in London for tenders for the iron superstructure for a railway bridge over the Ganges at Benares.

A syndicate lately established for the purpose of pushing the Indian tea trade in the North-Western Punjab and Central Asia has, the Lahore paper says, begun operations. "Peshawur will of course be the head-quarters of the trade on the frontier, and one planter in the Doon has already forwarded a consignment of twelve thousand pounds. The Afghans, as everyone knows, are great tea drinkers. Considering Indian and London rates, the prices which Afghans, Persians, and other Central Asiatics pay for their China tea—which they have to import from Russian territory—are really enormous. Our Indian planters can supply at least as good an article as the China import for a fraction of the price. All that they have to do is to adapt their methods of manufacture to the Central Asiatic taste. Of course when we speak of Central Asia we exclude the countries which Russia has annexed or is annexing. These countries Indian tea will always, as a matter of course, be prohibited—by heavy duties—from entering."

The *Pioneer* hears of contemplated further changes in the telegraph tariff. "As we anticipated, the change in the inland telegraph tariff made a few months ago has been found to involve such complications in calculating the cost of a telegram as to be an intolerable nuisance, and the principal Chambers of Commerce have protested against its being considered a final solution of the question. Two years ago we put forward a suggestion that a tariff of eight words for the rupee and two annas for each word in excess, might certainly be adopted without fear of loss in the telegraph revenue. We believe that this rate will, from the 1st January next be conceded for ordinary messages, while telegrams not required to be delivered until the following morning will be carried at half rate; at the same time there will be a double rate for precedence messages. There will thus be three classes of telegrams, corresponding, in railway phraseology, to parliamentary, ordinary, and express; the respective rates for a message of eight words, with free address, being eight annas, one rupee, and two rupees. We are glad to hear that certain restrictions and conditions imposed upon press messages, when the rules were experimental, are to be withdrawn, and that a somewhat more liberal allowance of matter will be given."

The following notification is published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information:—From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1189, dated 27th ultimo, enquiring whether the iron droppings or pellets known in the North-Western Provinces as *boonda* and used by Native shikaries instead of shot, should be held to be military stores or ammunition as defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878. In reply, I am to say that from the reports submitted with your letter it appears to the Governor-General in Council clear that these iron droppings or pellets are ammunition, and should be treated as such for the purposes of the Arms Act.

The recent Government orders about dealings of a private nature between natives and officials, a contemporary observes, are not altogether new. Some 50 years ago an English officer sold a large amount of property to a native, and the Government, which by that time had oscillated from the extremity of corruption to the highest point of austere virtue, chose to consider that he had behaved improperly, and issued a general order prohibiting the sale, without sanction, by any English functionary to a native, of any property above a certain amount. About the same time another order forbidding the exceptance of presents was promulgated, and this was carried to such a length that the receipt of fruit or vegetables from a native who had a garden, by an English official who might be travelling past his residence, was absolutely prohibited. The existence of such orders was advanced at the time as a strong proof of the arbitrary nature of our Government, and how completely the natives could be subservient to the English. "Would it not have been more just," wrote one eminent official, "to have brought forward the particular instances of abuse which produced these orders and to have punished the parties who were in fault, instead of casting a slur upon the whole of the civil and military officers?" All the same, it is probably best to work with a defined rule on the subject.

The *Manchester C[illegible]* states that Lord Lytton has consented to address a large Conservative demonstration to be held at the close of January next in Manchester.

It is stated that the Queen has been pleased to raise Lord Lyons, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, to the rank of a viscount. Lord Lyons has occupied his present post at Paris since 1867. He succeeded his father, the first Baron Lyons, in 1858.

The *World*:—Who shall say that English severity is depopulating Ireland? Mr. Patrick Egan, the Paris treasurer of the phantom Irish Land League, has just been presented with his twelfth hostage to fortune. The next generation will have to enlarge Kilmainham.

A serious famine is being experienced in Northern Russia, the last harvest having barely yielded seed corn.

Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., crossed the Bristol Channel on November 3 in a balloon. He descended successfully at Dingestow, intending to descend again at Monmouth. He, however, went on to Hereford, where another successful descent was made, having previously landed at St. Weonard's, seven miles from Monmouth.

The Mersey Dock Board have resolved to promote a Bill next session for powers to construct and work an overhead railway along the docks at a cost of £600,000.

The *Globe* asks "if we abolish the Parliamentary oath, shall we have satisfied our reformers then? Not at all. The Liberal member for West Cumberland, Mr. Ainsworth, speaking the other night at Leicester, said he hoped next session to see the oath and the affirmation alike swept away."

A strange outrage is reported to have occurred in the outskirts of Liverpool. A servant girl was returning from an errand in the evening, when she was seized by the arms by two men; a cloth was thrown over her head, and she was dragged up an entry, where her hair, which was of great length and beauty, was cut off, and the change she had in her hand stolen. She became insensible, and the ruffians made off.

"Atlas" of the *World* says:—The approaching marriage of the Earl of Mount Cashel with Mrs. Molesworth is announced. On referring to the *Peerage* of 1881 I find that the noble bridegroom elect was born August 20, 1792, and is consequently in his ninetieth year. It would really be interesting to know the age of the nonogenarian earl's future bride.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* learns "from a Russian source which has hitherto always proved trustworthy" that, besides the open negotiations that are going on between the Russian representative and the Porte respecting the war indemnity, secret negotiations are being carried on directly with the Sultan's Palace with reference to the proposed cession of the territory of Armenia in lieu of a payment in cash. It is stated in some quarters that a secret treaty on this subject has been already signed. The negotiations are said to have begun immediately after the Egyptian revolt, and the Sultan was on the point of signing a treaty "guaranteeing him Egypt against England and France," in consideration of the cession of all the rest of Armenia still belonging to Turkey in place of the war indemnity. The Commissioners' report, however, having reassured him respecting the disposition of the Khedive and the population towards Turkey, the negotiations were confined to the question of the cession of Armenian and trans-Caucasian territory as an equivalent for the war indemnity.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has heard "on trustworthy authority" that no understanding exists between the English and French Governments in view of future events in Egypt. The Anglo-French *entente*, symbolized by the naval demonstration off the Egyptian coast, did not extend beyond the incident with which the measure itself was connected. How far it influenced the mysterious mission of the Turkish Commissioners is uncertain, but it is believed here that the latter quietly did what they had to do before they came away. If, as there is good reason to anticipate, the Porte stands aloof from coming events at Cairo, the English and French Governments will be left face to face with a situation they have not provided for, and in which their interests do not quite harmonize. It is further to be borne in mind that there will probably be a change of Government in France very shortly, and . . . . if M. Gambetta takes office, and retains the same ideas respecting France's mission in Egypt as he was known to harbour a few weeks ago, there will soon be serious differences between Downing-street and the Quay d'Orsay.

The Archbishop of Cashel, in replying to the Ballingarry branch of the Land League, who presented him with an address, said:—"The trusted leaders of the people have been clutched by the salaried supporters of 'law and order,' and cast into prison. The boasted privileges of the British Constitution have been practically cancelled, so far at least as this country is concerned. Liberty of speech and meeting exists no longer except for a favoured few. Sick men seized upon in the very height of their malady and mercilessly flung into gaol—a reign of terror, in fact, not less certain, though happily less sanguinary, than that which existed in France in the days of its national frenzy exists in our midst, and no man if free to-day can be sure that he will not be in gaol to-morrow. Such is the state of Ireland to-day. 'Give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar;' but keep for yourselves what of right belongs to you. Tender a fair rent to them to whom it is due. If accepted, well and good; if not, you have in so far done your duty, and be the consequences of refusal on other heads than yours. Offer no resistance to the constituted authorities, discourage violence. Let the wide world see that we can put up with insults and even injuries for our country's sake without returning them. Put your trust in God and in the righteousness of your cause, and as the Lord liveth, the hour of the people's legitimate triumph is at hand."

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT KURRACHEE.

More than usual interest was evinced on Friday last by the arrival at Kurrachee from Bombay of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, the Honorable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C. B., in the Government yacht *May Frere*. The approach of the May Frere which left Bombay last Tuesday was announced from the Fort at Manora at 10 A.M. by the firing of 3 minute guns, the white Ensign being displayed at the Flag-staff at the same time. Immediately the yacht came to her moorings off Keamari, Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C.B., Commanding the Sind District, accompanied by Colonel Tanner, C.B., Major Shortland, R.A., Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Captain J. Menteith Brebner (I. N.), the Master Attendant, proceeded on board in the steam-launch Flirt to welcome the new arrivals. After the various officers had been introduced to His Excellency he left the May Frere in the Flirt, accompanied by Brigadier-General Annesley, C.B., Adjutant General of the Army; Colonel Pottinger, Quarter-Maser General; and Major Gatacre, Military Secretary, and landed at the Passenger Pier (the steps and centre of which had been tastefully laid with scarlet cloth), where he was received by Colonel Simpson and other officers of the 2nd Battalion Prince of Wales's Regiment (late 98th); and after a few minutes' conversation drove off in the Commissioner's carriage to Government House.

The passage from Bombay was a very pleasant and enjoyable one. Many of the vessels in harbour and the Flag-staves on shore made a brave show of bunting, and the Landing Pier was decked out in national colours in honour of the occasion of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, Captain the Hon'ble C. R. W. Colville, and Captain Shepherd, and Ressaldar Mahomed Esoof, Native A. D. C., arrived here last Saturday in the mail-steamer Punjaub.

On Friday afternoon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C. B., and their respective Staff proceeded to Ghizree Sanitarium and made an inspection of the Barracks and Hospital. In the evening the Commissioner in Sind entertained His Excellency at dinner, to which Heads of Departments and Officers Commanding Corps were invited, and afterwards a dance, which was kept up with unabated spirit until one o'clock. Saturday morning was devoted by the Commander-in-Chief to a complete inspection of the different Lines, Hospitals and Commissariat Stores, &c. Commencing with the Royal Artillery, His Excellency went through the different Barracks, and terminated his inspection with the Napier Hospital and Lines. As there has been considerable controversy respecting the alleged unhealthiness of the Napier Barracks and the various reasons assigned for the same, General Hardinge minutely inspected them and expressed himself highly pleased with their construction and the smart and cleanly appearance of the different rooms. From what we hear we expect the Commander-in-Chief will not recommend the condemnation of these Barracks and the erection of fresh ones on a site near Ghizree.

The Commander-in-Chief also inspected the 98th Canteen, and he and his staff tasted some light Sicilian wine imported by Colonel Simpson from Messrs. Woodhouse & Co., Malta, for the use of the men. We hear that this wine is consumed in large quantities in Malta, and is in use in all the regimental and naval canteens at that station. As the wine is very cheap and has been proved by analysis in Bombay to be pure, we think it would be a good one to introduce into the canteens in this country, and more conducive to the health of the soldier than porter and beer.

On Sunday H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C.B., Commanding Sind District; Brigadier-General Annesley, Adjutant General; Brigadier-General Pottinger, Quarter Master General; F. G. Hewlett, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Surgeon General; Major Shortland, R.A.; and the Officers of the Head Quarters and District Staff, made an inspection, first of the East Backwater and afterwards of the Batteries, and Cliff Protection Works at Manora. The party started from the Native Jetty at 7 a.m., in the Port Engineer's steam-launch and other boats, and proceeded along the upper part of the New Channel and by the Chinna Creek to the Railway embankment, which crosses its former mouth, returning thence by the same route to the main harbour. They had thus an excellent view of the Back-water, at by no means its most favourable aspect, the tide being only at about half height, but nevertheless neither sight nor smell seemed to justify apprehension of malaria, supposing such to have been entertained by any of the party. On return the party were met by the Master Attendant's steam-launch (of which the funnel was too high to pass under the iron bridge), and proceeded to the Port Department tug Manora, which was tastefully decorated, and where breakfast was provided by the hospitality of General Oldershaw, C.B. After breakfast His Excellency the General and party proceeded and inspected the batteries at Manora, which were found in their usual trim and efficient order, doing credit to Lieut. Reynolds, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, and to Sergeant-Major Baker, R. A., the latter in local charge. They also went round the works executed and in progress for the protection of the Cliff against erosion from the sea, which have a special military interest in connection with the existing battery on the Point, and still more in reference to the great Fort proposed by the Defence Committee. The Break-water was also viewed and described as a highly useful and successful work, if not of imposing appearance, the bulk of the work being under water. The Chief then visited the Port Engineer's office, inspected charts and models of the harbour, and made enquiry as to the facilities for accommodating H. M.'s troopships, and of railway communication with the port. The information with which His Excellency was furnished on these points by Mr. W. H. Price, as well as with reference to the additional facilities shortly to be looked for by the completion of the Merewhether Pier, will, it may be hoped, lead to a more full recognition, on the part of the authorities, of the natural advantages of Karachi, and of the injury to the State as well as to the public, caused by the two great drawbacks to the railway communication through the Indus Valley, namely, the dual management, and the crying want of a bridge at Sukkur. On conclusion of the inspection the party returned to the tug Manora where lunch was provided by the same hospital entertainer, and in the afternoon returned to Karachi. In the evening His Excellency dined with Colonel Simpson, Commanding the 98th Regiment, while Brigadier Annesley and other members of the staff dined with the officers of the 2nd Belluch Regiment.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The troops of the garrison paraded on Monday at 5-15 A.M., for the inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under command of Brigadier General Oldershaw, C.B., comanding the Sind District, who was accompanied by the following staff:—Captain Allen (98th Regiment), officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Elliot (1st Bombay Lancers), Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General; and Colonel Walker, R. A., Galloper. His Excellency arrived on the ground where the troops were drawn up opposite Government House at 6 A.M., and was received with a general salute. After inspecting the line His Excellency took up his position at the saluting flag, and the troops marched past, the infantry first in column and afterwards in mass of quarter columns. This part of the parade over, a sham fight was carried out. His Excellency having called all mounted officers to the front, expressed his perfect satisfaction with the way in which the march past and the attack had been executed, also noting with pleasure the way in which the M-1 Royal Artillery was turned out, which, he said, reflected great credit on its commanding officer, Major Shortland. His Excellency then complimented Colonel Simpson on the appearance and smartness of his regiment (the 98th), and the way in which the officers and non-commissioned officers handled their men, adding that the appearance the regiment presented was all the more deserving of praise on account of the large amount of sickness at present existing in its ranks. Turning to the Beluchees, His Excellency said that he had previous to his visit heard from Sir Donald Stewart that the 2nd Beluch Regiment was one of the best in India, and that from what he had himself seen he thoroughly endorsed Sir Donald's opinion. He congratulated Colonel Tanner on the name which his regiment had acquired, not only throughout the Bombay army, but also throughout India. His Excellency then presented Havildar Rahim Khan with the insignia of the Order of Merit, won by him in the late campaign, for distinguished gallantry in attempting to carry a message from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar in August, 1880, when the latter city was closely invested by Ayub Khan; in the execution of this duty the Havildar was taken prisoner and rescued by his own regiment at the battle of Kandahar. We understand that two other men of the regiment won the same decoration (which corresponds to the Victoria Cross) in the late war, one for gallantry in action and the other for carrying a message from General Primrose at Kandahar to General Phayre at Chaman during the seige; he succeeded after hair-breadth escapes, but never recovered from the fatigues he underwent, and died shortly after the return of the corps to India. At 4 P.M. His Excellency inspected the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, and afterwards the Arsenal. In the evening he dined with the officers of the 98th Regiment, and then attended George Anderson's performance at the Frere Hall.

INSPECTION OF THE SIND VOLUNTEERS.

His Excellency showed the great interest he takes in the Volunteer movement, by calling out the Sind and Railway Volunteers for formal inspection on Monday, the 14th instant. The day was an inconvenient one, owing to the despatch of the mail to Europe, but the men nevertheless turned out in considerable strength. Although the notice was short, yet the compliment had been anticipated to some extent, and all were more or less prepared. The fall in was on the old Post Office Square at 3-30 P.M., the following being the parade state:—

Sind Volunteers.		Railway Volunteers.	
Officers	9	Officers	2
Sergeants	8	Sergeants	4
Rank and File	1[illegible]9	Rank and File	30

After the companies had been equalised and proved the whole moved off by fours—the Railway men leading, and marched to the ground in front of Government House, where they had hardly time to form line in open order, when His Excellency appeared. He was received with a general salute; after which he proceeded to inspect the ranks, accompanied by his staff, Mr. Erskine, the Honorary Colonel of the S. V. R. C., and Major McHinch. The Volunteers then moved off to the base opposite the saluting point. The ordinary movements of the march past were then gone through; line was reformed, and Captain Wetherall, the Adjutant, put the men through the manual and firing exercises. Major McHinch subsequently tested their efficiency in a few simple battalion movements.

At the conclusion of the movements His Excellency addressed the Volunteers to the following effect:—"Major McHinch, officers, and volunteers,—I have had much pleasure in inspecting your corps to-day, and I am glad to see with you a Company of Volunteers from the Manora Point as well as a Company of the Punjaub Railway Corps. After learning from your Honorary Colonel, Mr. Erskine, how short a time you have been enrolled, I consider your performances before me this afternoon highly creditable. The manual and firing excercises were very well done, and with one slight mistake, which was, however, rapidly rectified, the batallion movements were also well executed. In these modern days and in this century, war is becoming more and more a technical science, and every day shows that intelligence is required in the ranks. This, gentlemen, is largely to be found in the Volunteer corps, as you bring with you that intelligence which you acquire in your various avocations. There is another point of military education which, I am glad to learn, is carefully studied in this as in other Volunteer regiments, namely, Rifle Shooting, and that the corps numbers among it many excellent shots. I have not had the time to spare to go into the matter, but I believe I am correct in saying that the Manora Company stand first in shooting. This creditable position is, I may say, entirely due to the interest taken in the Company by Captain Brebner, who is a very energetic Volunteer Officer, and is as zealous in this as in all his other duties. I am very glad, also, to see before me this evening a Company from the Punjab Railway corps. This Company possesses that essential which is wanted in many other Volunteer corps, that is, it possesses in itself its own mobility, or in plain words and without circumlocution, they are carried by their own railway. I regret that the only day at my disposal for your inspection should have been one that must have put many of you, gentlemen, to great inconvenience, and which accounts for their not being more present on parade, and I thank you all for your attendance this afternoon. With our army constituted as it is at present, and our having to undertake great military enterprises with a small number of troops, occasions may arise, especially in this country, when the Volunteers may be called upon at any time to perform distinguished service, and your turning out on such short notice this afternoon proves that you can be entirely relied upon should occasion require. On my next visit to Kurrachee which I hope to make, I trust that I may have the pleasure of seeing before me an even larger number of members and that in the interval you may grow not only in strength, but also in efficiency. Major McHinch, officers and gentlemen,—I thank you again for the pleasure you have given me this evening. Major McHinch, will you please let your officers take post and march your men back to quarters?" Headed by the fine band of the 2nd Beluchis the whole body marched to Reynold's Hotel, where they were provided with refreshments by the Officers of the Sind Corps, the Railway men being made as heartily welcome to the hospitality as the others. They returned in fours to the old Post Office Square, singing merrily as they marched along. Before dismissing the men Major McHinch addressed them in a few words.

OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issues of the 17th and 19th inst. some very unfair remarks are made upon new cotton despatched from here this season.

I have had considerable experience here, and have no hesitation in saying that the early arrivals, as regards staple, show a decided improvement on those of the three preceding years. This is not my opinion only, but is coincided in by others who are as competent judges as the writer of your commercial articles. How many bales has your correspondent examined to justify him in making the sweeping assertions he does in the *Gazette* of the 19th inst?

Again, he says, that "the best samples so far are from Akola district." Does he not remember the quality of Akola selections last year (he ought to); and how comes this sudden improvement in that quarter, when I know that a prominent European buyer there has complained of the quantity of short-stapled cotton brought in last season?

The sneer at up-country selectors is quite uncalled for, and, I think, in bad taste.

As your contributor virtually states that the best quality so far is only obtainable from Akola, I would ask him—is he either directly or indirectly interested in cotton selected at that place?

Oomrawuttee, Nov. 20. SELECTOR.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its characteristic medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists' and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co. 77, Strand, London.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think enough has been said and written about the bad attendance of Volunteers at the Saturday Commanding Officer's parades. Next Saturday, I trust, there will be a good muster. As for D Company, I know they will turn out strong, as usual. The difficulty regarding conveyance has been got over; but the parade-ground is bad,—the grass is too long,—and if the ground can be prepared so that we may be able to march better than hitherto, it would be a great boon. If the grass is cut shorter, the movements will be very much improved. It is pretty tough work to march on a piece of ground where the grass reaches up to one's ankles.

Bombay, Nov. 22. A VOLUNTEER.

THE NEW WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The new Royal Warrant is beginning to make old commandants in the service rather uncomfortable; and the public organs—notably the *Bombay Gazette* and *Pioneer*—are urging the necessity of fair play, by bringing facts prominently before the paramount powers to enforce the stringent orders, by naming the officers who will have to vacate their commands in 1882-83, or at once. The Hyderabad Contingent service, however, seems to be launched into oblivion. Will you, Sir, be so good as to allow me to supply the omission by annexing a list; from which it will be observed that certain field officers in this service are holding the commandantship for over a decade! Perhaps it will not be inopportune to ask, "What is being done to introduce the new warrant rules into this service?" "General duty" officers fill sinecures; and in the "sear of life" ease, comfort, and happiness are blessings that we Anglo-Indians care not to despise. I write impartially on the Army in general, and beg to point out that there are many "gentlemen of the old school" who have been an age—so to speak—in command of regiments, which they begin to look upon as private property! Many of the so-called proprietors in the Army have got their relatives to promote from wing officers to wing commanders! Nothing could be worse, or more detrimental to the efficiency of a regiment, as Jack Sepoy well knows the little weaknesses of their *ma-bap* "proprietors," having studied them for so many years. The following is a list showing approximate ages and number of years' service for commandants in the H. C.:—

1st Cavalry,	age	48	and	8⅔ years Commandant.
2nd "	"	49	"	12 "
3rd "	"	51	"	13 "
4th "	"	46	"	13 "
1st Infantry	"	43	"	1 "
2nd "	"	44	"	3¼ "
3rd "	"	52	"	12½ "
4th "	"	51	"	5 "
5th "	"	51	"	6¾ "
6th "	"	55	"	17½ "

A glance at the Army List (Madras) will give the names of the commandants, and corroborate the above figures.

Nov. 12. ALADDIN.

NATIVE WORD FOR TELEPHONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the correspondence in your columns on a Guzerati, or rather vernacular, equivalent for the word telephone. Of the two terms that have been proposed for it, I would lean in favour of the term *duravaz* instead of *durgu* of Mr. Khambata, for the fact that it is more simple, easier, and is less Persianized. Besides, to a genuine Guzerati ear the syllables of *durgu* come with a jarring accent, and the final syllable smacks a little of obscenity. Alongside with *duravaz*, I would propose *dura-sravana*, from *dura* and *sru*, to hear, as derived from Sanskrit, the parent of Guzerati and the other vernaculars of India. *Durbeen* may be suggested by way of comparison.

Guzerat, Nov. 21. H. H. D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.

Band, B. V. R. C., Apollo-bunder, evening.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. G. May Frere (s), from Kurrachee; Malwa (s), Trieste; Hydaspes (s), Calcutta.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oorun (s), for Coast and Cutch; Courier, Mauritius; Great Northern (s), Back Bay; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf.

Band at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteers at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March	Sturm	Piefkf.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Selection	Les Deux Foscari	F. Van Herzeele.
Valse	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin	Gung'l.
Polka Mazurka		Billema.
Galop	Feldjager	Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Criminal Sessions.—Mr. T. Crawshaw, a juror, was exempted from attendance on account of deafness.

Deputy Commissioner of Police.—Mr. H. G. Gell assumed charge of his new appointment yesterday from R. H. Vincent as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Tulsi Lake.—The total fall of rain at the Tulsi Lake at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 20th instant, was 86 inches and 11 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 45·28 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 43·35.

Deserters from Belgaum.—In compliance with telegraphic intimation from Belgaum, two European soldiers were lately arrested in Pangim (Goa). They will be escorted to Belgaum, to be handed over to the British authorities.

Sent to the Reformatory.—A Mahomedan lad aged ten years, named Ebrahim Khan Futtykhan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing four annas in cash belonging to Coolsumbee, woman. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Abdool Nubhee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10, the property of Cowasjee Bhicajee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Swamped.—Two prows—No. 2081, tindal Ragno Dhurma, and No. 1640, tindal Ballia Bosha—the one laden with sand and the other with hay, got swamped off the Prince's Dock on Monday morning last at about 3 o'clock. The value of the sand and hay is estimated at Rs. 53.

Accident at the Sassoon Press.—Gopal Siddoo, a labourer employed at the Sassoon Press, Colaba, was injured yesterday by a bale of compressed cotton accidentally falling on him, causing a fracture of the right elbow joint and a wound on his face. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

Accident at the Government Dock.—Andrew Glen, aged twenty-six years a seamen, of H. M.'s ship Ruby, lying in the Government Dock, whilst at work on the bowsprit end of that vessel accidentally lost his hold and fell into the dry dock, about forty feet. He was at once removed to the European General Hospital, where he was retained, but he does not appear to have been in any way seriously injured.

R. C. Chapel at Parel.—We hear that Mr. Mathew, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, having recommended strongly to the Board of Directors in London that a monthly allowance of rupees 50 per mensem should be made towards providing a minister for the newly built R. C. Chapel at Parell, the amount has been duly sanctioned, both by the Board and the Government of Bombay.

Death from Scalds.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Jacinto Carnero, a Goanese servant in the employ of the Rev. Father Martin, residing at the Roman Catholic Cathedral premises at Bholeshwar. Deceased died from the effects of scalds, which he sustained on the 15th instant, by a vessel containing scalding water accidentally falling upon him. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by scalds, which he had received by the accidental fall of a chattie containing scalding water which he was trying to lift."

The Town Hall and the Bombay Public.—The *Indu Prakash* thus refers to "the question relating to the Town Hall, which Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Corporation, pointedly alluded to at its last meeting:"—"The good Doctor is reported to have said that 'he believed the Corporation had a legal claim to it, although nobody had yet been bold enough to contest the claim.' Everybody is aware that this is an old grievance, and most of us in Bombay are equally satisfied that it demands a remedy. Why does not the Corporation, in the absence of any other public body in Bombay, take it up and 'contest the claim?' If Dr. Blaney believes, as he says he does, that the Corporation has a right to the use of the Town Hall, he would be adding to the reputation he has already earned in Bombay, by laying before the Corporation a proposal to get the Government to recognize the fact that the Town Hall belongs to the people, and not the Government, and the latter are mere trustees for the former. It behoves the native members of the Corporation, more than the others in that body, to bestir themselves in the matter."

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case H. A. Geyer *vs.* Venayek Trimbuck Talpede was resumed, in which the defendant stood charged with defamation.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta appeared for the defence. The magistrate in delivering judgment in the case first read the correspondence that had passed between the defendant (Mr. Talpede) and Mr. Taylor, station master at the G. I. P. Railway Junction at Wadi, from which the alleged defamation had risen. The defendant, in his reply to Mr. Taylor's communication, had alleged that the complainant sold "counterfeit machines of inferior construction and manufacture." The magistrate held that the words were defamatory unless they came under the first or ninth exception of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, which went to show that it was not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation was made in good faith for the protection of the interest of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good. The magistrate then entered into the law of libel, and quoted largely from the judgment of Mr. Justice Green in the case of Shepherd *vs.* the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, which had clearly laid down the law regarding a privileged communication. His Worship said that the communication in the present case being made on a privileged occasion, the question before him to decide was, whether it was made in good faith for the protection of the interest of any person, or was made with that care and attention which a reasonable person ought to have exercised under the circumstances. The facts of the case, as given by the complainant in his evidence, were that in November of last year he started business. He at first purchased several Singer's hand machines from the defendant's master, the only agent in India of the Singer Manufacturing Company, but afterwards in consequence of some dispute, the defendant's master refused to sell the complainant any more of Singer's machines, and in consequence, the complainant admitted he had to get other persons to buy Singer's machines for him. These persons had been instructed by the complainant to conceal the fact that they were buying the machines for him. The complainant admitted he had no right to use the words "Singer" or "on Singer's system" in describing machines that were not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and yet he advertised machines for sale "on Singer's sytem" up to April, 1881, but had discontinued doing so since. He admitted he fitted Singer's hand machines with tables, stands, and cases not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company; and he had the right to do so, but not the right to offer them for sale so fitted as being the fittings of the Singer Manufacturing Company, as the defendant had reason to believe by the price list of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with the prices altered by the complainant, and which had been put in evidence. The complainant also stated that he had sold since February last machines called the Stichwell, made by Messrs Sellar and Sons. He said they were identical in appearance with those on "Singer's system." He had told people that the Stichwell was similar in appearance with the Singer. Upon these facts, the magistrate said he could come to no other conclusion than that the defendant, at the time he received and answered Mr. Taylor's letter, had fairly reasonable grounds for believing the statement that he made to Mr. Taylor to be true, and if so, it would be his duty to make it, to protect the interests of his employers. The defendant was accordingly acquitted.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

CHARGE OF FORGING A PILGRIM TICKET.

Ebrahim Soomar, a Mahomedan, aged 22, stood charged with having fraudulently used as genuine a forged ticket, purporting to be a passenger ticket for pilgrims about to proceed from Bombay to Jeddah by the s. s. Empress of India.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac prosecuted, and Mr. Budroodin defended the prisoner.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the prisoner practically stood charged with having forged a pilgrim passenger ticket, as well as with having counterfeited and having had in his possession the seal of the firm of Osman Vyedina. The facts of the case were these. The prisoner was a servant in the employ of Osman Vyedina, a Mahomedan merchant, whose business appeared to be to charter vessels for taking pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah. He used to get a certain sort of tickets printed, and distributed them among the pilgrims. It would appear that this man was in the habit of occasionally selling tickets to brokers, who retailed them in the bazars. Thus the brokers made a small profit on their sale, and the particular ticket in respect of which the prisoner was charged came into the possession of a passenger in that way. The ticket in question was first sold by the prisoner to a broker, who sold it at a profit of Rs. 3 to another broker, and the latter, in his turn, made a further profit of a rupee by selling it to a pilgrim about to proceed to Jeddah in the month of August or September last. Osman Vyedina had chartered the Empress of India, and tickets were issued by him in the usual course. In consequence of certain tickets having come into the possession of Osman which he suspected to be forgeries, he decided to change and re-issue all the tickets. For some reason the steamer was delayed in the harbour, and was unable to proceed to Jeddah in time for the *haj*. Osman therefore refunded the money to those who came to his office, and presented the tickets. Among them was a ticket presented by one Buckridi Karimbux. It was suspected to be forged, and the matter was reported to the police, who made inquiries and traced it to the prisoner. In consequence of information received by the police, they went to Mahaluxmee, where they found the remains of an india-rubber stamp, from which the rubber was washed off. Mr. Fretwell, who would be called before the jury, would tell them that the stamp was made at the request of the prisoner. He intended it for the purpose of forging tickets. Other tickets were found at the seashore, which were submitted to Osman, who said that they were printed without any instruction from him; and the proprietor of the *Kossid Mumbai* would tell the jury that instructions were given to him by the prisoner for printing them. Osman Vyedina would also tell the jury that though the prisoner was in his employ, he had nothing whatever to do with getting tickets printed or issuing them.

When the case for the prosecution was closed, Mr. Budroodin addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He contended that the tickets said to be forgeries bore genuine stamps upon them, in the same way as all the other tickets issued by Osman Vyedina. He also laid stress upon the fact that the accused would not have incurred the great risk of getting a stamp made and forging only one ticket by its means for the sake of obtaining about ten or twelve rupees. The learned counsel, after commenting upon the evidence of the witness for the prosecution, said that no case had been made out against the accused, and that if any doubt existed in the minds of the jury, they would certainly give him the benefit of such doubt.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

HIGH COURT.—November 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

The following short causes were heard before his Lordship:—

TAPIDAS VURJDAS *vs.* JADOWJEE LUDHA.

Mr. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement till the 21st December next, as negotiations for a settlement were going on. The application was granted.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE JEWANJEE *vs.* DHUNJEEBHOY JEWAJEE DESAI.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defendant. The counsel handed in a consent decree which they had respectively signed for the plaintiff and defendant; and the court passed an order accordingly.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* ROWJEE LALLDAS.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement till the 20th December next, on the ground that the summons was served only last Tuesday. The application was granted: notice to be given to the defendant.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* GOVINDJEE ABBAJEE.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by the same solicitors, applied for a postponement till the 24th January next, as the summons had not been served. The application was granted.

LONDON BANK SUITS DISMISSED.

Suits brought by the bank against the under-mentioned defendants were dismissed for want of appearance:—Against Bhimjee Jeitha, Anandrao Ramcrishna, Mahomed Roogha Room Saheb, and Gopalrao Ramchunder.

KADERBUX ELAHIBUX *vs.* MAHOMED BIN KOOTOOBDIN.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, asked for a postponement till the 10th January next, as his client's books were in the Punjab, where they were wanted by the partners at present. The application was granted.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

HAJEE NOORMAHOMED HAJEE JETHA *vs.* JUMADAR HOOSEIN BIN MOHIMBIN.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement of the hearing till the 17th January next, which was granted.

PURSHOTUM JOOTHA *vs.* HEMRAJ CHUTTURBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the defendant, asked for a postponement for three months, on the ground that his client was now engaged in another suit out of Bombay, which was not likely to be disposed of for that period. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, was disposed to grant only two months. His Lordship, considering the circumstances, granted three months.

BECHERDAS TRECUMDAS *vs.* MANEKLAL HARIBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, for the plaintiff, said that the suit was brought to recover the balance due on an adjusted partnership account in favour of his client, who was a merchant trading in Bombay and Broach. The claim being proved, a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,547, with interest and costs.

HENRY LIVESEY AND OTHERS *vs.* MOORAD ALI GOOLAM ALI.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiffs, a joint-stock company carrying on business in Blackburn. The defendant, who appeared in person, wanted to set off an amount due to him as commission from Mr. Joseph Rawlinson, the constituted attorney of the company in Bombay. His Lordship said no set-off could be allowed to be pleaded, as the defendant had not filed a written statement. Mr. Rawlinson said the commission claimed by the defendant was not yet due, as the machinery which had arrived for a spinning mill had not been approved of; but that when it was approved of, he would allow commission at the rate agreed upon. The money sued for was due upon a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiffs and accepted by the defendant, who had paid Rs. 500 on account. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,676, with interest and costs.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY *vs.* THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

On the case being called on, there was no appearance for either party to the suit, which was accordingly dismissed.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The present Municipal Corporation of Bombay needs a little more activity and energy on the part of its members. It does not add to the dignity of that body or the fair name of our *Urbs Prima in Indis* that its meetings should be thinly attended and that it should at times be found difficult to get up so much as a *quorum* to enable it to transact its regular business. It would certainly be unfair to base this remark on what happened the other day with the Corporation. Only a few members were present; no *quorum* could be formed; and those who had taken the trouble to attend, leaving, unlike the majority, their own business to discuss the Municipal Budget, had to go away disconcerted. But there is some reason for the belief that most of the members failed to attend, because the question for discussion was of a dry character. And if this belief be well founded, then the non-attendance comes to be a fault, with no excuse to palliate it. We would go even further and observe that the discussions in the present Municipal Corporation, even since it came into existence, have been of a somewhat insipid nature and have nowhere been marked by that zeal for work and interest in civic questions which characterised the Municipal Corporations, that preceded the present one. The Budget has been discussed in a rather off-hand manner; the drainage question has been dealt with as if only a few of the members understood its merits or felt themselves interested in it; the Frere-road accident seems to have perturbed the spirits of almost none in the Corporation; and thus the Municipal car in Bombay has jogged along at a somewhat dull speed. Is this because the experienced members of the Corporation are getting old and the fresh additions to it are more or less youngsters and boobies? Surely, there is something radically defective in the constitution of the present Corporation.—*Indu Prakash.*

The local vernacular papers are disgusted with the remissness of the Corporationers. The *Jame Jamshed* has an article in which it dwells on the gross disregard, and even apathy, which the elected of the people evince towards their constituents' interests, and points out that the eagerness with which persons seek to become the representatives of the rate-payers is certainly not in keeping with the lethargy they afterwards display. The *Jame* has witnessed with much chagrin such sights as a Town Councillor who does not even understand the bearings of a particular question, or the drift of the discussion thereon, putting in a silly remark or two at the fog end of it to prove to his own conscience and to exhibit to his constituents the great sacrifice of time and energy which he makes in return for the honour he has sought and achieved. And the same writer recollects instances of "sleepy, dunder-headed members of the Corporation." Suddenly awaking to a sense of their responsibility a month previous to the expiration of their term of office, and burdening the discussions on the Budget with silly questions in the hope of being re-elected. The *Jame* considers it a pity that these unconscionable devices are not looked into by the people, and thinks that the indiffrence they display in selecting their Municipal representatives only merits the sacrifice of their interests which these representatives now make by their unfitness and indifference.

THE CHARGE OF THE EX-GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

We hear that Dr. Seward is shunted to create a suitable billet for Captain Curzon Wyllie, who, it is by no means a secret, marries next month the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael's daughter. *If* there is no truth in the rumour that, on accepting the somewhat disagreeable duty which he has discharged so efficiently, Dr. Seward especially stipulated that the fifty-five years' rule should not affect him, and *if* there is no political officer senior to Captain Wyllie, who has a better claim to such excellent preferment for so young a man, there is nothing to be said. *But*—the gallant officer *is* very young, and his fiancée *is* a Councillor's daughter. So the fortunate young couple must be prepared for some bitters in the shape of criticism, hints at nepotism, and so forth, as a set off to the sweets of a highly paid office. At the same time *we* do *not* believe the rumour that in future the ex-Gaekwar's health will necessitate his spending eight months of every year at Ooty.

With reference to the above, "Fact" writes to us:—An impression having got abroad that Dr. Seward has been shunted in order to make room for Captain Wyllie, the son-in-law expectant of the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, allow me to set the public right on this suject. Mr. Carmichael has had nothing whatever to do with Captain Wyllie's appointment. The Supreme Government, according to the usage that obtains in the Political Department, intimated to Dr. Sewrrd that he would have to vacate on attaining the age of 55. From what I can gather, it does not appear that Dr. Seward took the appointment of Guardian to the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, on the understanding that he would be allowed to serve beyond the age of 55. The Government of India knowing that Captain Wyllie, a seconded Political Officer, was out of employ at Madras, wrote to the Madras Government and intimated that they had appointed Captain Wyllie to the charge of the ex-Gaekwar and trusted that there would be no objection to the appointment on the part of the Madras Government. The local Government had, of course, no objection to the appointment. These are the real facts of the case, and, in simple justice to Mr. Carmichael, I trust you will be good enough to disabuse the public mind of the impression that Captain Wyllie has received an appointment in the Political Department through Mr. Carmichael's influence. The Madras public is doubtless aware that all political appointments are made by the Government of India.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL.

Amusements in Calcutta.—A writer in the *Englishman* says:—Public amusements seem dead in Calcutta. The Zip Musettes have announced their last night, and Dave Carson has not as yet announced his first. We shall have to fall back upon the Dalhousie Institute, which, I am glad to see, is likely to "suffer a recovery." Several gentlemen well-known in Calcutta (and elsewhere), such as Father Lafont, Dr. K. McLeod, Archdeacon Baly, and Mr. Macmillan, have promised to give lectures, whilst a member of the committee proposes to attend each week to try and form a debating class. But this is not all, for I have heard a talk of conversaziones, readings, songs, and even dances, and if this is the case the Dalhousie will soon become the most popular institution in the city, as I hope it may. This, however, is looking too far ahead.

MADRAS.

The Madras School of Arts.—This institution, which owes its origin to Dr. Alexander Hunter, who founded it in May, 1850, has recently, since its management passed into the hands of the present Superintendent, made such rapid strides in its progress that it bids fair, ere long, to become a useful field for employment, and the best institution of its kind in India. During the last official year no less than thirty-five certificates of proficiency were awarded by Mr. Chisholm, five in the second grade and thirty in the first grade. The number of stipendiary scholars remained the same as in the preceding year, thirteen. The average daily attendance (school being closed in June for the usual mid-summer recess) was seventy-six,—a slight falling off from that for the preceding year—but this we believe is to be expected, and will continue for a couple of years while incompetent and irregular pupils are being weeded out. Now that drawing as an art is better understood, the girls' branch of the school consists of a number of earnest, steady workers, two of whom Mr. Chisholm hopes to make pupil teachers before long, and thus supply a want that has, up to this time, been keenly felt. The industrial branch is, we are glad to find, progressing satisfactorily, so much so that the pottery industry is likely soon to become firmly established. The expenditure during the year 1880-81 amounted to, we learn, Rs. 50,509, and the receipts (inclusive of sales, Rs. 29,400, or Rs. 12,745 in excess of the previous year, and a Government grant of Rs. 17,122) to Rs. 60,060; thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,565 to the credit of the institution.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Health of the Punjab.—The following are the remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, on the general health of the Province during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd October:—The total deaths registered from all causes in the Province were 15,295 against 17,161 in the previous week, and 11,223 in the corresponding week of the past year, giving respectively an annual death-rate of 45·8, 51·0 and 33·3 per 1,000 of population. Twenty-eight deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 148 in the previous week, and 46 in the corresponding week of the previous year. From small-pox there were 58 deaths against 54 in the previous week, and 68 in the corresponding week of the previous year. From fevers there were 11,602 against 12,858 in the previous week, and 8,027 in the corresponding week of the previous year. From bowel-complaints, 442 against 514 and 593; chest diseases, 456 against 655 and 440; snake-bites, 24 against 17 and 14; and all other causes, 3,165 against 3,587 in the previous week and 2,489 in the corresponding week of the previous year. Four thousand five hundred and seventy-three deaths were registered amongst infants under one year of age (2,376 males and 2,197 females). In the 21 large municipal towns, 1,166 deaths were registered (580 males and 585 females), giving a death-rate of 52 per mille of population; 1,116 births were registered (599 males and 517 females), giving a birth-rate of 50 per mille.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON

DIAMONDS.
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Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

Note.—The business now conducted by Mr. Streeter is the same as carried on by Mr. Harry Emanuel, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of grain and cotton sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depôt, Wari-bunder.

On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, by Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and cromos, table ornaments, a second-hand palanquin office shigram, in good condition, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 114, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. H. Hillcoat proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF REDUNDANT AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Bombay Arsenal, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m.

A quantity of redundant and unserviceable Ordnance stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND FRENCH BOOKS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General to sell by public auction at their rooms (first-floor) on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p. m.

A choice collection of Japanese curiosities and French books, belonging to the estate of the late M. Roque-Martine.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF ENGLISH PICKLES AND VINEGAR.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms in Marine-street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—

60 hogsheads English pickles.

84 hogsheads English vinegar.

These stores are good, and were shipped by the Home Government for the use of troops at the front. The offers will be accepted subject to the approval of the Commissary-General.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Dadur, close to the railway station, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a glass aquarium with golden fishes on stand, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, rich table ornaments and flower vases, Persian carpets, books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, comprising palms, roses, crotons, &c., the property of J. M. Houliston, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m.

SALE OF ISPHAN COTTON.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the warehouse of Mr. Kaikhusroo bin Mherban Eranee, in Byramjee Hormusjee Lane, within the Fort and on account and at the risk of Dharsey Bhimjee—

82 bales of Isphan cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY COALS.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Clark Basin, on account of the concerned,

Ex Buckinghamshire,

1,740 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 3, Grant-buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of B. A. Maine, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.

5, Meadow Street Fort.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she will ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Meean Meer.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MYROBOLLAN or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1881-82 is estimated at :—

In Belgaum—5,600 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.

In Kanara—4,700 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division in Kanara, between the date of this publication and the end of December, 1881.

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 4th November, 1881.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
No. 28, MEADOW-STREET.

THE following new goods arrived by the last Mail Steamer :—

Gentlemen's Dress Hats and Madras Felt Hats.
Do. Felt Black and Drab Hats.
Do. Helmets and Shooting and Tweed Hats.
Broadcloths, Tweeds, and Coatings.
Neckties and Collars of different shape.
Cashmeres, Venetias of assorted colours and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas with ivory fancy handles.
Baby's Christening robes.
Ladies' coloured serge for dresses.
Bridal Veils Ladies Stays, &c., &c.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK [illegible] JOYCE AND CO.,
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JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT
A FRESH STOCK OF
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed.)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES
OF THE CELEBRATED
G. B. D. BRAND.
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
MOUNTED CLAY PIPES
In innumerable varieties, and
Pipes of all devices and kinds.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
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CIGARETTE MACHINES,
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COMPANIONS, CHIBOUKS,
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
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Forming the most extensive and unequalled selection of

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ever imported ; personally selected by the undersigned in Vienna, Paris, and London, and comprising all the latest Novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME) too numerous to particularize.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNE in ½ pts. per Hamper of 2 dozens, Cash, Rs. 33 ; Credit, Rs. 34-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole....	„ 57 0	„ 60 0
Sparkling Moselle....	„ 28 0	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer....	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer....	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer....	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein....	„ 22 0	..
Ruedesheimer....	„ 26 12	„ ..
Marcobrunner....	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg....	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons....	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville....	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte....	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche....	Rs. 22	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose....	„ 22	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian....	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan....	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours....	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	„ 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 8	
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim, at........(per doz.)	„ 7 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	„ 24	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay th October, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

No. 6. Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.

PRESIDENT :
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER : REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information ; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trade-mark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—

W (in diamond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,

(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO.

Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED catalogue, price list, and estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW,
CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW STOCK.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET,
POONA.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
THORPE AND COMPANY

INVITE special attention to their large stock of Hats and Helmets, just received for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, in all the leading shapes.

DRESS HATS.	Rs.	a.
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Black Silk....	14	8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt	10	0
REGULATION HELMETS, &c.		
Cork on Felt, covered White Doe, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	18	8
Ellwood's Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet....	13	8
Ellwood's Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered White Drill, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	13	8
Ellwood's Tan Flax, the same shape as above...	13	8
DRAB FELT HELMETS.		
Ellwood's fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band, with raised felt outside, Turban, a splendid protection	17	8
Ellwood's Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	10	8
Ellwood's Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band, a splendid protection	9	8
TERAI HATS.		
Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8
Gentlemen's Drab Terai....	14	8

LADIES' FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
Round or Square Crown, latest shapes, Brown, Blue, Fawn and Black	10	8
Ladies' Drab Ellwood's Helmets, well ventilated and light....	10	8
Ladies' Milton	9	8
Ladies' Canton the latest shape....	10	8
Boys' Hats, Black, Stiff Felt, Round Crown ...	5	8
Drab Crown	5	8
Boys' Tam O'Shanter Velvet....	6	8
Boys' Velvet Caps, new shapes....	6	8
FELT HATS.		
Black Low, Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Medium, Round Crown....	8	8
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a special Hat for tall gentlemen	8	8
Black Soft Felt, throughout, cannot possibly get out of Shape, a superior article	8	8
Drab Stiff, Low Crown	8	8
Drab Soft, a Special Article....	8	8
TRAVELLING HATS.		
The Scarborough Black Felt, soft throughout	8	0
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	4	8
Ladies' do. do. do. do.	5	0
Deer-stalker Caps....	4	8
Tweed Turbans, or Polo Caps....	3	8
Glengarry Caps....	5	0

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Moist do. in pans.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

∴ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW STOCK.
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to announce, that they are appointed Agents for the sale of Instruments from the undermentioned well-known makers ; made to SOUNDY and Co.'s Special Order, under the personal instruction and supervision of Mr. SOUNDY.

ERNST KAPS, DRESDEN.
E. RONISCH, DRESDEN.
ACHERBERG, DRESDEN.
KRAUSS, STUTTGART.

H. WAGNER, STUTTGART.
SCHIEDMAYER, Ditto.
G. ADAMS, WESSEL.
MAACK, HAMBURG.

NEUMEYER, BERLIN.

Full particulars given and inspection invited.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Rs. (300) Three Hundred per share is made payable on or before THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1881 at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all amounts remaining unpaid after the due date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુળજી સનસની કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1881.

HAMILTON & CO,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

LOCKETS
in Dead Gold, Plain, or Engraved,
of 12 different sizes.
Priced from Rs. 20 to 118.

GEM LOCKETS
in great variety.

THE NEW SOLITAIRE DIAMOND EARRINGS,
Rs. 115, 125, 145, and 500.
With Pink, Coral or Pearls,
Rs. 90, 100 and 110.
All Gold,
Rs. 22 and 10 per pair.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST. CRUET FRAMES.

The "Dumb Waiter," the "Elephant," the "Camel," the "Monkey," the "Caro-bird," the "Milk-maid," the "Goat," the "Dog," "Happy as a King,"

Rs. 30 to 45.

OAKWOOD WITH ELECTRO-PLATED MOUNTS.
Suitable for Presentation.

Trays and Salvers, Salad Bowls, Ice-pails and Pitchers, Biscuit-boxes and Butter Dishes, Pickle-frames and Breakfast Cruets, Sardine-boxes, Tea Caddies, Knife Trays, Pint Mugs, Loving Cups, Spirit Barrels on Stands.

QUAINT MUFFINEERS IN CASES.
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Egg-shape," &c., &c.

E-P. SODA-WATER FRAMES
For one or four Bottles,
Rs. 9 and 32.

E-P. AND GLASS ICE-PAILS.
Rs. 14 to 22.

E-P. AND GLASS BISCUIT-BOXES,
Rs. 17 to 30.

E-P. AND GLASS BUTTER DISH,
Rs. 17 to 45.

THE "CARLTON" DISH,
With Revolving Cover.

This Dish is becoming an acquisition in Private Families ; the arrangement is perfect. It can be used as a

SOUP TUREEN, CHOP DISH AND WARMER, FISH DISH WITH DRAINER AND WARMER,
Rs. 142 and 105.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

TENT SHEETING,

OF the texture approved of and adopted by Government for future use in the manufacture of TENTS to be supplied to the Indian arsenals, can be obtained on favourable terms on application to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

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Burmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

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Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 1880.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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